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BRITISHERS QUIT AIN EL GAZALA AFTER DEFEAT BY AXIS TROOPS; HEAVY TANK LOSSES REPORTED

2 Divisions Withdrawn As Enemy Difficulty Reported Mounting

KALININ DRIVE PUSHED

Domei

LISBON, June 16.—The British High Command at Cairo today announced that the British First South African Division and the 50th Division, after fierce fighting in the Ain el Gazala sector, evacuated from the sector, according to a London dispatch reaching here today.

Withdrawal Admitted

D.N.B.

AMSTERDAM, June 16.—British 8th army has had to withdraw to new positions in Libya owing to the severe losses in panzers, suffered on Saturday, reports Eric Lloyd Williams from the British Headquarters in Cairo. He added that the present situation in Libya was very obscure and nobody was able to predict the coming events. It is admitted that the situation for the British is very grave and there seemed no doubt that the Axis forces were now taking the initiative.

British Retreat

D.N.B.

STOCKHOLM, June 16.—General Ritchie is reported to have withdrawn two divisions from Ain el Gazala, stated an official British news service report from Cairo.

Offensive Continued

Domei

ROME, June 16.—Combined Italian and German forces continued successful onslaughts in the Marmarica sector, smashing enemy positions at Ain el Gazala, and still are pushing back the enemy forces, the High Command announced today.

Receiving no resistance in the air, the Axis air force supported ground operations, machine-gunning retreating enemy columns and destroying or rendering useless several hundred vehicles, the communique said.

During the course of an aerial battle, on June 14 and 15, the Royal Air Force lost 20 planes while the Italians lost only five, according to the announcement.

Regarding Italian naval operations in the Mediterranean, the communique announced that on the morning of June 15, the Italian 7th Naval Division, consisting of two light cruisers and five torpedo boats, attacked a convoy bound from Gibralter to Malta.

Although the convoy, consisting of two cruisers and at least five destroyers, was numerically superior, it managed to disperse under a smoke screen, with the loss of one cruiser, which exploded and sank after being hit by shells from the Eugenio di Savoya and the Montecuccoli, the communique said.

During the course of the engagement, the Axis air force participated in the battle and set on fire or sunk four enemy vessels and set one tanker ablaze, the announcement said.

Another convoy, which was steaming from the direction of Alexandria, was attacked by land-base bombers and torpedo planes stationed in North Africa and on the coast of the Aegean Sea, sinking one destroyer and damaging six others, the communique said.

British in Difficulty

D.N.B.

BERLIN, June 16.—The new situation of the Axis forces in North Africa after reaching the coast and cutting off the British troops in the Ain el Gazala district is marked, according to German military experts, by the fact that the Axis forces have achieved a considerable shortening of their lines of supply, the splendid organization of which has been admitted even by official British quarters. On the other hand, the British are now faced with the extremely difficult problem of supply. Apart from the fact that two large British convoys in the Mediterranean have been destroyed by the Axis naval and air forces, the British are moreover placed in a very awkward position since the Axis forces have completely smashed the British system of repair facilities which had been very carefully organized. This fact is of special significance in view of the high losses, suffered by the British armored formations.

The fighting took place in a heat ranging between 32 and 35 degrees centigrade at noon. The winds blowing from the coast made the operations even more difficult since they caused huge clouds of dust. The number of British prisoners and the amount of war material cannot yet be estimated. The laconic statement made to that effect in the German war bulletin shows the defeat of the

(Continued on Page 2)

German Fighters Down 2 American Warplanes Flying Over Black Sea

It has become known that five United States bombers, which recently made a forced landing on Turkish territory, were a part of 10 bombers which attempted to cross the Black Sea, according to a Nichi Nichi Lisbon dispatch quoting Ankara reports, reports Domei today.

Out of the remaining five bombers, two were shot down by German fighters over the Black Sea, while the other three are missing, the Nichi Nichi report added.

CITY ELECTIONS END WITH GOOD RESULTS

Recommended Candidates Returned 75.6 Per Cent of Total Members

MAYOR OKUBO COMMENTS

Lower Percentage of Absentees Is Highly Encouraging, He Says

Reflecting the unusual enthusiasm of the 7,000,000 citizens of Tokyo, the municipal elections, conducted for the first time for the establishment of Throne-aid municipal administration under the War of Greater East Asia, came to an end yesterday.

As in the case of the recent general election in which candidates recommended by the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association were overwhelmingly returned, the city election just ended also showed that the so-called recommended candidates were decidedly superior against the un-recommended candidates, their election percentage being as much as 75.6 per cent.

The fixed number of 180 members were elected as follows:

"New" members, 100, of whom 86 members were recommendees; previous members, 72, of whom 40 were recommendees, and former members, eight, of whom four were recommendees.

Thus a large number of "new" members were elected. Of the 172 recommendees, 130 were elected, showing a good proportion of 75.6 per cent, though not attaining the expected election of 80 per cent. However, with the absolute majority of the recommended members elected, the composition of the Tokyo City Assembly has become completely changed.

Citizens Watch Results

As the Throne-aid structure has been thus completed by the election, it is considered of interest to watch how the new City Assembly will look after the municipal administration. The whole 7,000,000 citizens of Tokyo are now closely watching the coming result of the establishment of the Throne-aid municipal administration befitting the metropolis of Japan, the heart of Greater East Asia.

Mayor Okubo of Tokyo commented as follows:

"With the intense love of their city by the entire population of Tokyo splendidly crystalized, the latest election campaign showed such a great result that there was only 16.5 per cent of voters who abstained from polling. We have done our best to create a new atmosphere by means of the recommendation system which operated smoothly, resulting in the election of nearly 80 per cent of the 'recommendees.' This unmistakably reflects the great enthusiasm of all the citizens for setting up the Throne-aid city administration, for which I am deeply thankful.

"Irrespective of whether recommendees or non-recommendees, all who have been returned are members in whom the citizens place their expectations, so I strongly desire that all will cooperate with each other in perfect cordination in conducting the municipal administration.

"I, as Mayor of Tokyo, pledge my hearty cooperation with all the elected members of the City Assembly so as to conform to the wishes of the whole citizens."

Zenjiro Horikiri, President of the Tokyo Municipal Imperial Rule Assistance Association, declared yesterday in a press interview that the burning patriotism of the citizens of Tokyo was more than fully reflected in the recent election of the members of the Tokyo City Assembly.

Mr. Horikiri said that the recent election of the members of the To-

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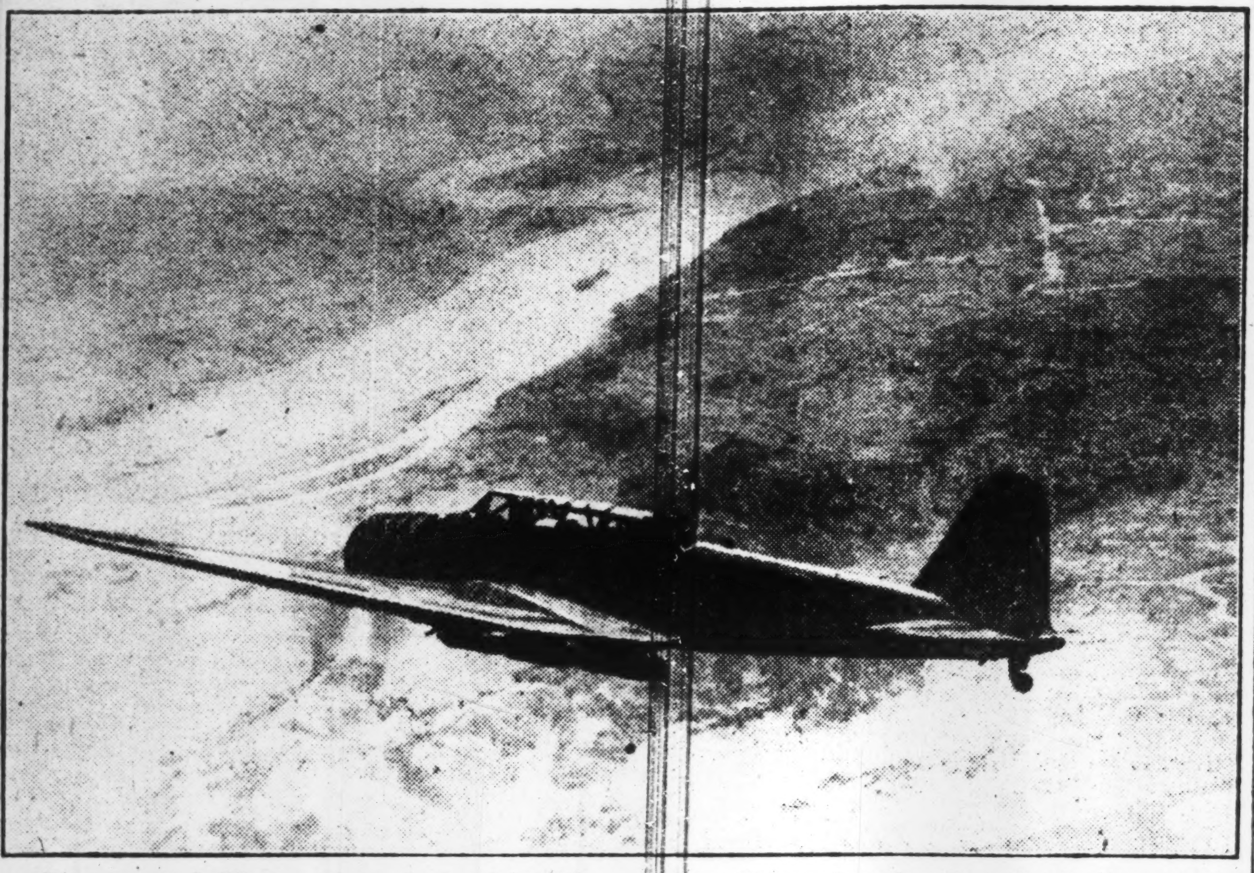
Sea-Eagles Aid in Chekiang Campaign



The recent brilliant action of the Imperial Forces in the Chekiang area was attributable in no small part to the cooperation extended by the Navy Air Arm which joined with the Army Forces in exterminating Chungking hordes from that sector. Shown above is a Navy dive-bomber poised for attack over the city of Wenchow, an important Chiang base in southeastern Chekiang Province. (Passed by the Navy Ministry).

INDIA UNINTERESTED IN NEW SOVIET PACT

London Worried as Agreement Coldly Received—Gandhi's Power Growing

PUBLIC IS UNCONCERNED

Effect of Treaty Extremely Weak—Friendly Attitude to Communism Seen Likely

Asahi Service

ZURICH, June 16.—The British authorities must have expected that the conclusion of the new Anglo-Soviet pact would bring a favorable effect upon the Indian situation, but this expectation was sadly betrayed and India has shown no interest in the new treaty, according to the correspondent of the Neues Zuricher Zeitung, Switzerland, now in India.

"A ceremony hailing the conclusion of the new Anglo-Soviet pact was held at New Dehli, and the Duke of Gloucester and other high British officials reviewed the British, American, Netherlands and Chungking troops, with British and Soviet flags conspicuously displayed at the scene of the celebration," the correspondent wrote.

"But the Indian public and Indian newspapers showed no interest in the new agreement. Indian newspapers attach no significance to the treaty, not that the Indian public fail to appreciate the political meaning of the pact, but due to the fact the people are utterly unconcerned about the pact and the military parade reviewed by the Duke of Gloucester.

"On the other hand, Mahatma Gandhi, the great Indian patriot, has succeeded in preventing a crisis of the Indian National Congress Party, and his influence over the entire party has been re-established. M. Gandhi's proposal that Britain should withdraw from India is now supported fully by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, former president of the Congress, and other Indian leaders, who also believe that British economic and spiritual influences have to be removed as early as possible, though they might not agree with Mr. Gandhi's view entirely.

British Power Waning

"Because of the recent internal situation in India, the British Government is expected to give up its former attitude that India should conribute more lively toward the execution of the war. This atmosphere has been reflected at the celebration of the Soviet-British pact, in which the public has shown no interest whatever.

"This development is regarded as a new starting point for the new Indian national movement for completly freezing India from the spiritual influence of the Allies.

"The new Anglo-Soviet agreement has, furthermore, clearly indicated that for the coming 20 years, the British Empire would take a very friendly attitude to Communism.

"But among the British residents in India, there are many who declare that Communism is prohibited in India and also that India has always been threatened in the north by the Soviet Union.

"In the light of this fact, they cannot understand the reason for concluding the Anglo-Soviet treaty. At any rate, the effect of the new treaty is extremely weak in India."

Opening of Shimonoseki-Moji Tunnel Will Introduce 24-Hour Time-Tables

In connection with the operation of passenger trains through the Shimonoseki-Moji under-sea tunnel as from October 1 this year, the present A.M. and P.M. time-table system will be replaced with a 24-hour system, according to the railway authorities, reports Domei.

Actually the 24-hour system is being enforced in Manchoukuo, Chosen, North China and Central China.

The railway authorities are planning to enforce the new system at any cost and to disregard all inconveniences at the outset.

Simultaneously with the changing of the State railway time-table, the time-tables for motor-buses and provincial railways will be revised.

In such countries as Germany, Italy, France, Soviet Russia, Indo-China and Hungary, the 24-hour system is already used for railway operation.

ENEMY PEOPLE TURN TO JAPAN FOR TRUTH

Frantic Efforts of Allies to Conceal Losses Responsible, Says Hochi

One of the outstanding characteristics of the present War of Greater East Asia is that even enemy peoples do not place much confidence in the press reports of their own papers and gradually have come to believe the Japanese Imperial Headquarters announcements, the Hochi editorially declared this morning, reports Domei.

This is, of course, due to rather frantic actions on the part of the United States and Britain to conceal their successive defeats and to false propaganda, the journal pointed out, further adding, that the United States, at the outset of the war, concealed its defeat at Pearl Harbor, and announced that the United States suffered but litttle losses from the Japanese attacks.

On the contrary, the Hochi further declared, the Imperial Headquarters adopts all precautions in making their announcement, and at first, they rather underestimate the war results scored by the Imperial Forces and never announce any results without confirmation.

No doubt, such an attitude on the part of Japan will gain the confidence of the world at large.

It is not merely a question of "war result," under these conditions, but the third Powers gradually will come to lose their confidence in the United States and Britain, the Hochi concluded.

American Lie Blasted

Asahi Service

SHANGHAI, June 16.—The aircraft carrier, Lexington, was purposely sunk by an American destroyer when it became useless because of an accidental explosion, explained the United States Navy Department in announcing the sinking of the carrier in the Battle of Coral Sea against the Imperial Japanese Navy, according to a San Francisco broadcast intercepted here. It further stated that of the crew of the Lexington, 92 per cent was saved.

On the other hand, the D.N.B. dispatch from Berlin gives a report from a neutral source that the Lexington was sunk in the battle off the Midway Islands and not in the Coral Sea Battle and that of the total crew, 679 were drowned with the ship while 324 were reportedly saved.

Americans for Yokohama

Domei

KOBE, June 16.—One hundred and eighteen Americans, including Consul-General Louis Hale Gourley of Harbin, entrained for Yokohama at 7:48 today. The party included 41 American residents and six American 41 American residents and six American diplomats who were stationed here.

PLIGHT IN CHUNGKING AFFECTS RICH CLASS

Judge Finds Job as Palanquin-Bearer More Lucrative Than Law

Skyrocketing commodity prices in Chungking which resulted from the loss of the Burma route forced a judge to resign from his much-envied post to become, instead, a palanquin-bearer in order to make a living, states a Nichi Nichi correspondent in Shanghai in describing the miserable plight from which Chiang's capital is suffering.

According to the correspondent, since December 8 when the current war broke out, it has become extremely difficult to obtain information concerning the actual conditions in Chungking, yet it is not impossible for residents in Shanghai to get acquainted with deserters from Chungking who relate the plight of the regime.

Reconstruction Impossible

Due to successive Japanese bombings since the summer of 1939, one of the deserters told the correspondent, the major part of Chungking was reduced to ashes. The wealthy class is endeavoring to restore the former prosperity of, the city by erecting small buildings, but there is no hope of ever reconstructing the city with the Japanese air raids intensified with the advent of the bombing season.

Simultaneously with the loss of the Burma route as a result of the successful Japanese operations in Burma, commodities began to disappear rapidly from markets, and prices skyrocketed. At present, in Chungking, a Chinese suit of clothes cannot be obtained below 150 yuan, and for a cake of soap one must pay 50 to 100 yuan.

The upper classes are hardest hit by the high cost of living, while coolies, palanquin-bearers and others of the lower classes are making a comparatively easy living. According to a Chinese who recently arrived in Shanghai from Chungking, the correspondent continues, a judge resigned his post and became a palanquin-bearer. The former judge told his acquaintance that the salary he drew as a judge was not enough to support his family but as a palanquin-bearer he can make 50 yuan a day, just enough to support his family of six members.

Cannot Export

As a result of the cutting off of the Burma route, which was not only utilized for imports but was also used as an export lane, Chungking is now filled with products from the interior regions the disposal of which is a worry to the Chungking regime who has no means of export.

The warehouses in Chungking are filled to capacity with the tea and tung oil. The Chungking regime

(Continued on Page 2)

15,000 ENEMY FACING DOOM AS JAPANESE NET TIGHTENS; KWEIKI IS OCCUPIED IN DRIVE

Newcastle Is Again Bombarded By Japanese Undersea Raider

A Japanese submarine again bombarded Newcastle, north of Sydney, on the night of June 14, the Nichi Nichi reported from Lisbon quoting the Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Melbourne, reports Domei.

The report added that this was the second Japanese attack on Newcastle in the past two weeks.

Lights Out in Sydney

Due to fear of Japanese bombardment of the city, all automobile headlights in Sydney must be covered with black cloth and the front and rear of the cars painted white, according to a Nichi Nichi report received here from Lisbon today, reports Domei.

The decree was issued in Sydney, on June 15, the report stated.

NECESSITY IS URGED FOR CULTURAL PURGE

Home Front Must Make It Duty To Drive Out Anglo-Saxon Thought, Says Okumura

FIGHT FOR ASIA FREEDOM

History of Past Wars Reviewed —Inimical Moves of U.S.-Britain Noted

The War of Greater East Asia did not break out suddenly on the day of its formal declaration. Its first cause can be traced back to the Meiji Restoration dating back more than 70 years ago. Many events took place between Japan and other countries during those 70 years. One thing stands out throughout this period: practically all of the eventualities were brought about by the United States and Britain.

This was stressed by Kiwao Okumura, Vice-President of the Board of Information, in the latest issue of the monthly "Ko-a." Mr. Okumura, in the magazine article, explains the true significance of the current war. According to him, the most important thing about it is that all on the home front should deem it their primary duty to drive out all ideas tinted with Anglo-Saxonism. He writes in substance as follows:

Some 650 years ago, on a day toward the end of the 13th century, Marco Polo, accompanied by his father and uncle, reached the Lukowkiao Bridge, since then popularly called the "Marco Polo Bridge," in the suburbs of Peking. They had come from afar crossing the vast expanse of the Asian continent, intending to be brought into the presence of Kublai Khan, the famed Mongol Emperor.

Interest Aroused

Marco Polo, during his subsequent 20 years in China, traveled extensively throughout China and the southern regions of Asia. After his return to Venice he published his interesting account of his Eastern days. It was chiefly due to this work that the Westerners' attention was drawn to the East and that Asia came under the strong influence of the West for several hundred years, up till the outbreak of the China Affair and more particularly the beginning of the War of Greater East Asia.

The China Affair had its direct cause in the incident which occurred around the Lukowkiao Bridge on July 7, 1937. It is interesting that the bridge connected with Marco Polo, the very motive for the Western invasion of Asia, was again mentioned with regard to the historic move to drive out Westerners from the same continent. One cannot but call it an irony of fate.

It is nevertheless a little out of place to say that the Lukowkiao incident was the very beginning of Japan's historic undertaking to reclaim Asia from Western encroachment. The origin may be traced back to the Manchurian Incident, or further to the Russo-Japanese War or even further to the Meiji Restoration. The Restoration had its motives, it is generally alleged, in the national awakening to the need of keeping away foreign influence from the sacred land as well as in the Loyalists' cause of bringing this country again, after a long interval, under the personal reign of the August Person.

There were at that time many European countries, including Britain and France, which desired to achieve something in the East. These countries' robbing hands were already extending as near as China. Japan should stand firm against the avaricious Powers, the enlightened Japanese thought. The intended move was the first step taken by Japan to counter-attack the Western people who came with the sole aim of placing all Asiatics under their yoke. It may be said without exaggeration, that the alignment of

(Continued on Page 2)

SECOND FRONT PLAN VIEWED MERE BLUFF

Attacks From Air Seen as Only Recourse by Britain in Present Condition

AIMS OF PACT DIFFERENT

Soviet Seen Utilizing America And Britain—Present Aid Insufficient

The best that Britain and the United States can now do against Germany is to effect air raids against German forces and military objectives even if the second battle front is formed against Germany following the recent conclusion of a military alliance between Britain and Soviet Russia, according to a Nichi Nichi Stockholm dispatch dated June 15, reports Domei today.

In connection with the British-Soviet Military Alliance and the subsequent question of how to form a second battle front against Germany, the Nichi Nichi correspondent said, "What the Soviet Union wants at present is to tide over the present military crisis, while the United States and Britain have their different views toward the Soviet question.

"Unlike the United States, Britain rather overestimates the Soviet fighting power in Europe. Britain undoubtedly desires that the Soviet troops should concentrate their power in the Eastern Front.

"On the other hand, the Soviet authorities desire that Britain should promptly take an active part on the second battle front. At the same time, the Soviet Government, by virtue of the British-Soviet Military Alliance, now expects material assistance from the United States.

"According to military observers in Stockholm, the British monthly assistance to the Soviet troops, includes 150 planes, 200 tanks and 800,000 tons of provisions.

Dissatisfied With Allied Aid

"Of course, the Soviet authorities are not satisfied with these amounts, and under these conditions, the Soviet Government authorities are desirous of the United States material help.

"It is true that while both the United States and Britain want to cooperate with the Soviet Union to the bitter end, they are assisting the Soviets under the necessity of carrying out their war against the Axis Powers.

"On the other hand, the Soviet authorities too are fully aware of the Anglo-American idea of cooperating with them. The sole object of Soviet cooperation with the Anglo-American Powers is to utilize them."

The correspondent asserted that the second battle front seems to be a mere bluff on the part of the Anglo-American bloc and despite British propaganda that the British air force used over 1,000 planes in aerial raid upon Essen, the true situation is that Germany is not experiencing any immediate menace on the western front lines.

SOVIET MISSION IN MEXICO

Reopening of Diplomatic Relations Seen Possibility

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, June 15.—The Soviet military mission has arrived in Mexico City from Washington, according to a Mexico City dispatch received here today.

In connection with the visit of the Soviet military mission to Mexico, political observers there believe that diplomatic relations between Soviet Russia and Mexico may be reopened.

Huge Force Encircled In Area East of Captured Shasi

LANDING AT MEIKITSUI

Domei

HANKOW, June 16.—The total collapse of 15,000 Chungking troops, which have been encircled in the area east of Shasi, is imminent as the Japanese steadily closed in on the trapped enemy.

The Chungking 116th and 1st Divisions which attempted to disturb the rear of the Japanese Forces in the district in and around Shasi, in central southern Hupeh Province, were repulsed by the Japanese troops, which, on June 15, launched large-scale operations against the enemy forces.

Kweiki Occupied

Special to the Yomiuri

WESTERN CHEKIANG FRONT, June 16.—Japanese Forces that had been steadily advancing toward Kweiki succeeded in entering Kweikihsien at 4.30 p.m. June 16, and completely occupying the city, hoisted the Japanese flag at the top of the headquarters of the One Hundredth Army of the Chungking forces.

At the same time, units that were operating on the northern bank of the Chinkiang river entered the city, after subjugating the remnant forces in the neighborhood.

Kweiki is an important city with a population of 20,000 on the route to Fukien Province, and it is protected by steep mountain ranges on the southwest.

The Army and Navy units that had been cooperating in the campaign on the Poyang Lake, succeeding in making a landing at Meikitsui, and are still advancing eastward along the Chinkiang river.

Mop Up in Wuhan District

Domei

HANKOW, June 16.—War situation in the Wuhan District since the beginning of this month is as follows:

1. Japanese Forces have mopped up parts of the Chungking 180th Division and the New 4th Army, which had been infesting the area around Kingmen, in central Hupeh Province.

2. In close cooperation with the Nanking troops, Japanese Forces routed 600 Chungking troops in the vicinity of Shwangkiaocha 12 kilometers east of Kwangshui on the Peking Hankow Railway in northern Hupeh Province.

3. About 450 troops belonging to the New 4th Army were crushed by the Japanese at a point 20 kilometers southeast of Siakan on the Peking Hankow Railway, while 500 troops of the New 4th Army were routed at a point 12 kilometers southwest of Hwangpei on the Peking-Hankow Railway.

NEW TOKYO POLICE HEAD ARRIVES TO TAKE OFFICE

New Chief of Metropolitan Police to Assume Important Post This Morning

Tokiji Yoshinaga, former Governer of Nagasaki Prefecture and newly appointed Superintendent of the Metropolitan Police Board arrived in Tokyo at 4:40 p.m. Tuesday, reports Domei.

After paying his respect to the Imperial Palace, he immediately proceeded to the Metropolitan Police Board, where he worked 18 years ago.

In a press interview Mr. Yoshinaga said:

"Though this is my old place, I have no acquaintances here after a long absence of 18 years. Nevertheless, there may be some among those in the police stations.

"As the business has not been taken over yet, there is not much I can tell you about my policy. This will be left until I become more familier with the routine.

"One thing I can pledge is that I will do my best to fulfil my obligation of keeping peace and order within the Imperial capital. Fortunately, I am physically fit to do so."

The new superintendent saw Premier General Hideki Tojo and Home Minister Michio Yusawa last evening, and was scheduled to see Yukio Tomeoka, his predecessor, today at 11 a.m. to take over his new office.

FILIPINOS WELCOME MILITARY CURRENCY

Smooth Supply of Commodities Helps to Make Monetary Operations Successful

Domei

MANILA, June 16.—Japan's currency policy in the Philippines is proving to be a signal success as the public is placing great confidence in the Japanese military scrips, which are circulating smoothly at par with the peso notes.

Fear that the American side might resort to an inflation policy as retaliation against Japan during the hostilities in the Philippines proved to be baseless as a result of an investigation of the Corregidor Fortress.

Owing to the smooth supply of commodities to the markets upon restoration of production capacities, Japan's monetary operations are bound to make further smooth progress, it is said.

Cash Carried Away

The story concerning the fear of the American inflation policy began on December 30, last year, three days before the entrance of the Japanese Army into Manila, when the American Army, on the advice of Francis B. Sayre, the then American High Commissioner, carried away cash, bonds, gold, silver and precious articles, with a total value of [illegible],000,000 pesos, to Corregidor from the Manila National Bank and other important banks.

Among the seized articles were also notes amounting to $35,000,000, and there was a fear that the Americans during the course of the war might circulate these peso notes in the surrounding areas of Manila and cause inflation of currency, thereby hampering Japan's efforts to maintain the value of the military scrips and cause uneasiness among the natives.

As a result of an investigation at Corregidor after its fall, millions of peso notes were found cut to pieces.

In the Cabballo Fortress and the El Fraile Fortress there were traces of peso notes that had been burnt up, while a part of the peso notes were reported to have been carried away to Australia. Thus it has been made clear that almost all of the peso notes carried away from Manila have disappeared from the Philippines.

The American army neither raised the salaries of its soldiers nor defrayed the cost for large amounts of provisions, according to prisoners, and thus, the notes carried away from Manila only served to deflate the currency in the Philippines and help the circulation of the Japanese military notes.

Meantime, American troops in the Visayan area had forced the branch bank of the Philippine National Bank to issue "emergency notes" similar to military notes in the character. The issue of the "emergency notes" had amounted to 32,000,000 or 33,000,000 pesos.

Note Circulation Banned

On May 7, the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in the Philippines prohibited the circulation of the American military notes and at the same time proclaimed these notes as valueless. Through this step, Japan was able to maintain the value of its military notes and, at the same time, prevent inflation of the currency.

For the Visayan area, where "emergency notes" had circulated, 200,000 pesos have been expended to promote the work of cleaning up the debris, repairing roads and bridges and collecting scrap iron.

Britishers Evacuate Ain El Gazala Sector

(Continued From Page 1)

British formations to its full extent but which has not yet been disclosed by either side. Decisive in the German and Italian victory was the enormous energy, displayed by the Axis forces in every phase of the battle. The daring shown by the Axis troops was coupled with the well-known strategy of the responsible Axis generals.

The blows dealt by the Axis forces were given in quick succession and with full strength. The recent successes give full proof of the excellent cooperation between the German and Italian troops. The Axis forces have been making immediate and full use of their newly gained positions at the coast turning eastward and taking a number of additional strongly fortified desert forts in quick succession. The enemy's defense was stubborn and fighting was hard involving high casualties.

Kalinin Drive Started

Special to the Nichi Nichi

STOCKHOLM, June 16.—German forces in the Kalinin area have commenced a large-scale offensive, which is the third attack in recent days.

Moscow Area Raided

Special to the Nichi Nichi

BERLIN, June 16.—German air force attacked a Soviet airfield in the southwestern suburb of Moscow on the evening of June 15 and also destroyed the railway line south of Moscow, according to a D.N.B. report.

Soviet Landing Foiled

Special to the Nichi Nichi

BERLIN, June 16.—The Soviet Black Sea Fleet attempted to land forces at a point northeast of Sebastopol on June 14 and 15 respectively but failed because of the severe attack lanched by the German forces, the German High Command announced today.

Another statement made by the High Command issued today reported that one Soviet destroyer was sunk off Sebastopol port by the German air force on June 15.

Press Comments

Wednesday, June 17

ASAHI—New Development of Soviet-German War
HOCHI—War Results and National Credit
CHUGAI SHOGYO—Japan's 24-Hour Railway Service

New Developments of Soviet-German War

ASAHI—The world's attention is now centered on the Soviet-German front, which sprang into intense activity with the advent of spring. This is only natural because the hostilities in that area will prove a decisive factor for the future of Europe.

At the closing stage of the Soviet-German hostilities last winter, the Soviets launched fierce counter-attacks against the German troops with the aim of recovering many strategically important points then occupied by the Germans. The attempt was a failure, and the war in that sector thereafter was frozen into inactivity, with the Germans still in occupation of the more important positions.

With the commencement of the spring offensive, the Reich troops took the initiative in the Kerch sector, which soon fell into their hands. Now, it is reported that Sebastopol is being severely attacked by the Germans, and with all outflanking key points of the Sebastopol fortress reduced by the attackers, the fall of the fortress is said imminent.

Simultaneously with the progress of the German operations on the Sebastopol sector, activities are observed at other points on the same front. The battle at Kharkov recently ended with a crushing blow given by the Germans to the counter-attacking Soviet troops in the latter part of May, but reports say some kind of encounter of the opposing armies will be staged soon in the same area.

Thus, the Soviet-German front, now nearly one year old since its inception, is attracting the renewed attention of the world. The Soviets, who during the past year had consumed much manpower and material, are reported still left with some striking power. The Soviet leaders are earnestly calling to the populace with their slogan "All for the successful execution of the war." There is, on the other hand, the much advertised move of Britain to aid Soviet Russia with war materials.

It is, however, undeniable that the German forces are much better positioned than they were last year at the beginning of the hostilities. Instead of starting their operations from the border line, they are placed at present along a line about 1,000 kilometers distant from the border in Soviet territory. With this advantage, added by the overwhelming fighting spirit of the German army, the outcome of the war is obvious. At any rate, the world should now closely watch the developments of the hostilities.

War Results and National Credit

HOCHI—In a little more than six months of the start of the War of Greater East Asia, Japan gained such remarkable war results as never witnessed in any previous war.

Along with the Imperial Army, whose successful series of operations in China and the Southern Regions are enough to astound the world, there are many brilliant achievements so far gained in quick succession by the invincible Japanese Navy. The Navy has now placed under its sway both the Pacific and the Indian Oceans in this short period of its operations to the amazement of even the enemies.

These remarkable achievements are being announced every time by the Imperial Headquarters in the most correct way. These announcements, it may be noted, are now being anxiously awaited by the enemy countries, the populace of which is now quite tired of the fabricated news fed by their respective authorities. This may be called a most remarkable thing in the annals of war.

This strange state of things among the enemy countries' peoples, though unprecedented, will become very natural when we consider how these people are constantly provided with false news about their war with us. The results of the recent battle around the Aleutian Archipelago and the Midway Island, for example, were explained by the United States military authorities quite in the reversed way to those which actually took place as correctly announced by our Imperial Headquarters.

These false news, at the initial stage of the current war, succeeded somehow to make the Allies believe it, as at the time of the battle at Pearl Harbor. However, the people, now fed up with these fabrications, would not turn to their Government announcements when they really wish to get the actual results of any particular battle.

Regarding the announcements by the Imperial Headquarters in Japan, their correctness is to such an extent that the Imperial Navy's achievements at Midway Island, announced by the Headquarters soon after the naval warfare, were corrected a week later with the new addition of an enemy sunken warship to the old list. Such a conscientious act is now winning the credit of even the enemies.

The enemy's false way in making believe the concocted war news will not only leave bad impressions on the minds of the enemy populace, but will also badly affect the countries so far remaining friendly toward the enemy countries.

Japan's 24 Hour Railway Service

CHUGAI SHOGYO—A new system of recording the time of the day at one stretch from the first to the 24th hour will be adopted by the Railways Ministry. The system has already been employed by the military circles of this country and also by the railways in Manchoukuo and North China. In some parts of Europe, the same system has been in use for many years to the convenience of those concerned.

As it is of a different nature from the metric system optionally in force for the past few years, the new time-recording system will not be open to the criticism of the nationalist circles opposed to all things of foreign origin. The new way, with its many merits, will prove so successful that the public in general will find it convenient to have it introduced among them.

As is the case on the adoption of any new measure, the proposed regulation will cause some trouble at first, but it is earnestly hoped in this connection that the regulation will not prove such a nuisance as the metric system which is still troubling many quarters here even after the Government's orders for postponing the time for its enforcement, which was announced twice already.

What was really the trouble with the metric system, it can be said, was that it was strongly advocated by the then scientific men in this country. Out of their intention of having all things measured in the most scientific manner, they pushed their move against popular opposition.

The enforcement of the metric system has been postponed to the 23rd year of Showa, i.e. 1948. However, it is true that there are many quarters who still find it convenient to resort to the old "Shaku" and "Kan" systems peculiar to this country. The farming classes still use the old methods to measure their fields and the products thereof.

The proposed system regarding time, apparently based on most practical reasons, will not meet with any serious trouble, it is expected.

TAIWAN RICE TO BE GROWN IN PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

Importance Placed by Japanese Authorities on Step To Solve Food Problem

Domei

MANILA, June 16.—Transplanting of Taiwan rice in the Philippines on a large scale for self-sufficiency in foodstuffs will be started in the near future following a series of successful experiments, it has been announced by the head of the Agriculture Bureau.

Considerable importance is being attached to this latest attempt by the Japanese authorities to solve the food problem of the Islands. Some Taiwan rice has already been transplanted under the direction of Japanese agricultural experts in Bulacan.

Plight in Chungking Affects Rich Class

(Continued From Page 1)

claims that the tung-oil can be utilized as a substitute for gasoline, but such an idea is not practicable.

The populace of Chungking have already begun to experience the effects of the stoppage of imports. Because the paper shortage is becoming acuter the organ newspapers of the regime and the military authorities were obliged to merge into one to economize paper. Also due to the shortage of paper, the Central Bank of the regime is forced to substitute a five-cent note for a one-yuan note with the letters of one yuan printed additionally.

City Elections End With Good Results

(Continued From Page 1)

kyo City Assembly were held for the purpose of fighting out the War of Greater East Asia to a victorious end, and as the Tokyo City Assembly is an organ of the decision of the will of the citizens of Tokyo, the heart of Japan, the whole attention of the country was focussed on the election.

Absentee Percentage Low

He said that the burning patriotism of the seven million citizens was more than amply reflected in the results of the election, with only 16.5 per cent abstention registered.

"New" candidates almost reached 80 per cent and the result of the election was watched with much interest, and the fact that the percentage of election of recommended candidates reached 75.6 per cent owes much to the cooperation of the citizens, he asserted.

"Now that the election has seen a successful end, I sincerely hope that the new members of the Tokyo City Assembly will contribute greatly to the reform of the municipal administration so that it will become a model for all other city administration and that the throb of the heart of Japan will resound to other cities in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere," Mr. Horikiri said.

In conclusion, he expressed his hope that both the recommended and un-recommended will cooperate together for a sound and healthy progress of city administration based upon the spirit of the Throne-aid and to respond fully to the confidence reposed in them by the people.

NECESSITY IS URGED FOR CULTURAL PURGE

(Continued From Page 1)

the whole Japanese nation on a total-war basis was first started at that time.

Freedom for Asia

Under this light, all wars fought since then by Japan, inclusive of the present one, were nothing but the expression of the country's policy of recovering Asia from the mastery of those coming from outside. Japan, it may most truly be said, has been consistently on the move of doing away with foreign rule in Asia for the past 70 years.

At the initial stages of the China Affair, people often alluded to it as "sacred" warfare. On careful examination of matters, however, the word "sacred" should not be applied to the China Affair only. All the wars Japan has had to fight since the Meiji Restoration can most appropriately be called "sacred," in the sense that they were the expression of Japan's firm resolution to save Asia from foreign menaces.

These foreign menaces, it is to be noted, came under the leadership of the United States and Britain, in most cases in disguise. Either in such wars as waged against Imperial Russia and China under the Ching dynasty, or in the later incidents in Manchuria and China, what this country was fighting were, in the last analysis, the United States and Britain. There took place in the meantime such things as the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, but one can say as a whole that Japan's total war against the Anglo-American confederacy has been going on since the Meiji Restoration. It is far from the truth to think that the current War of Greater East Asia has been precipitated simply by the rupture of diplomatic relations between Japan and the United States.

Anglo-Saxons Protest

As the spheres of influence of the Imperial Forces spread with the progress of the China Affair, the hostile attitude of the United States and Britain gradually increased. When the Japanese Navy air forces started to pound Nanking, these Anglo-Saxon countries lost no time in filing strong protests with the Tokyo Government. The American president openly called Japan an invader nation, while the Archbishop of Canterbury in London sponsored a large-scale anti-Japanese meeting of international nature. The protests later changed into interference with military operations of the Japanese Forces in China, acting as though they were champions of higher moral standards punishing the morally degenerated.

This hostile attitude finally took the form of economic pressures upon Japan, which, coupled with loans to the Chiang regime, became flagrant cases of positive enmity. Americans and Britons residing in China, availing themselves of the Imperial Forces' announcement of non-interference with third-party interests in the country, resorted to actions which facilitated enemy operations by secretly establishing radio transmitters in their churches and similar buildings. They, furthermore, did their best to spread among the Chinese populace various ill information about Japan and at the same time tried to make them believe that China had friends only among the Anglo-Saxon people. Thus the execution of Japan's operations in China became increasingly difficult. One can imagine how this state of things hampered the Imperial servicemen on the Chinese front at that time.

Thus it became clearly revealed before the Japanese nation that they were fighting with an Anglo-American united front in China and that the Chiang regime was being made to dance to the Anglo-Saxon tune. The Anglo-Japanese parley conducted in July, 1939 on the problem of the British concession in Tientsin served by chance as a signal for all Japan to start a heated anti-British campaign. The sentiment spread far and wide and the cry "Down with Britain!" began to be heard over the whole expanse of Asia. The cry was after all, very natural with all Asiatic races when they discovered who their real enemy was. The average Japanese came to have a firm conviction that without driving out Anglo-Saxons from Asia there would be no revival of Asia, not to mention the effective disposal of the China Affair.

Treaty Abrogated

Then came suddenly the notification from the United States to Japan saying that the treaty of commerce and navigation as concluded between the two countries had been cancelled. There was much significance in the fact that this American notification came just at the time when anti-Britishism was in full swing throughout Japan. It was all too apparent that the notice was given to bring pressure upon Japan to benefit Britain in the parley over the Tientsin concession.

The hostile attitude of Anglo-Saxons toward Japan then increased, and their economic blockade of this country, together with the so-called ABCD encirclement policy tightened more than ever. The outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia under these circumstances was without doubt unavoidable. The war is an instance of historic necessity, so to speak. It is, in its intrinsic nature, an extention of the China Affair. In other words, the disposal of the Affair is included in that of the War of Greater East Asia.

Side by side with this statement that the China Affair, viewed historically, is to be included in the current war of a larger scale, there is the fact that the same affair, when geographically viewed, has been inseparable from the hostilities going on in Europe. This is to be clarified here, because there are, even among the Japanese, some still quite unaware of the fact and many who believe the opposite to be true. These people need only to be called to note the various understandings formulated, since the time of the Manchurian Incident, between Japan in the East and the Italo-German Alliance in the West.

The Three-Power Alliance between Japan, Germany and Italy, concluded a year after the start of the present European hostilities, was consolidated later, immediately after the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. The renewed and invigorated Alliance has stipulated the joint war declaration upon the United States, the joint peace negotiations and the unison between the new orders respectively to be established in their intended spheres.

It can safely be said that the War of Greater East Asia is an international affair in its nature. A natural consequence is that the military achievements by the Imperial Forces as in Hongkong, Manila, Singapore, Rangoon and Java, all epoch-making exploits in themselves, should be looked upon as affairs decorating the initial stage of the War. As aptly put a few days ago by Premier General Hideki Tojo, "The fate of this Empire depends upon the future developments of the war."

To Cut Off India

Regarding Australia and India, these countries will go on with their reliance on the United States and Britain, only to be given a severe pounding by the Imperial Forces sooner or later, as also clearly stated by Premier Tojo. Japan is firmly determined to open its way across the Indian Ocean and the Mediterranean Sea so that the British Chiang-aiding route may be displaced by a path through which this country can be directly connected with its Axis friends, and so that Britain can have no contact with India, the British treasure house.

Japan should then go further under the Imperial declaration of war on the United States and Britain, and push its spearhead to Washington or even to London. These moves will not be stopped as long as what is required of this country is not only to gain security of peace over entire East Asia but help build a new order over the whole world. If Washington surrenders, it will by no means imply that the entire aims of the war have been attained. After the annihilation of the Anglo-American armed forces, there will be left behind the old order held by the two countries regarding politics, economics and culture. As long as this old system persists, Japan cannot afford to cease fighting. Herein lies the significance of the War of Greater East Asia as an affair of thought fighting, based on which the creation of a new world history is coming. It the war is lost as a struggle of thought, brilliant achievments in other lines will not keep the war from becoming a disgraceful affair.

Conflict of Thought

What then are the enemies in the war, in the sense that it is a thought conflict? Politically, they are the activities of democracy which plan for the shifting of responsibilities from one person to another under the beautiful name of majority. Economically, they are the rampancy of plutocracy which values money above human life. They, from the standpoint of culture, are what are being brought about by liberalism or individualism whose estimation of individual rights is far above that of a nation's solidarity. These enemies, after all, believe that human beings are simply slaves to machines. Only after Japan's victory over all these enemies, will this historical war end.

It is so far said very frequently that the current war is regularly destructive in one phase, and constructive in another. Now, after the successful military operations by the Imperial Forces in the southwestern Pacific area, the need of reconstruction is being cried among those interested in the question. Be it stressed here, therefore, that the so-called constructive side of the war is most appropriately an indispensable feature of the present war. As mentioned before, there are many enemies surviving as yet as far as economics, politics and culture are concerned. The aim of the thought war should be to drive out all these hostile elements from every corner of Asia so as to enable every nation to have its own place with the rising-sun flag as their guide. Viewed under this light, the so-called constructive war does not exist separated from the regular warfare. The real constructive war should be included in the total-power war actually developing at present.

A word is perhaps needed here to warn the entire Japanese nation that these enemies of the thought war are not always from the outside, but that they are sometimes found within our nation. Japan, since the opening of the Meiji era, up till a few years ago, had been importing much of European culture. As the result, the culture is found still deep-rooted and raw in the every-day life of the people, and it was to eradicate these incongruous elements from Japanese culture that a nation-wide move was started under the banner of establishing a new national structure.

Method Seen Wrong

There is of course nothing wrong in a country's importation of other nations' cultures. What makes it a question here is that this country, out of its urgent need of absorbing foreign cultures to meet the requirements of the Meiji Restoration, took in European culture wholesale without deliberate discrimination between the good and bad phases of the culture. The first aim of this importation of European culture was apparently to facilitate the historic Restoration enterprises, but it is a regret that the importation was carried a little too far and there is still found among the nation some who have not been completely cleared of this uselessly extended Europeanization.

It is suspected even at this time that there are some people in Japan who are of the opinion that the question of beating the armed forces of the United States and Britain is quite different from the enjoyment of the Anglo-Saxon culture. They must give up this view as soon as possible. The most important point on which these people must be enlightened is that the War of Greater East Asia was introduced with an aim of driving out the very culture they are seemingly enjoying, for the simple reason that the nature of that culture has been found of no use in the present-day world. This means that the end of armed hostilities does not mean the cessation of other kinds of war inseparably connected with it.

Generally speaking, the aims of the present war will be realized most effectively when the whole Japanese nation, and for that matter the people living in other portions of Asia, have been perfectly enlightened on what the so-called Anglo-Saxon culture has really been. As far as Japan is concerned, the nation has nothing to do with the culture which is now to stay only to obstruct the smooth progress of the new order. That is the way to follow the August purport of the Imperial Rescripts issued in connection with the current war. That again is the way to meet the requirements of the principles on which this Empire was founded.

Opposed Culture Must Go

The proposed boycott of American and British ideas does not go against the grain of the national polity of Japan nor the general tendency in the nation. There has been, it should be noted here, no country so generous as Japan in importing what is good in any other country's culture, one remarkable thing concerning it being that these sundry cultures introduced here have now been so well merged in the fabric of Japan's own culture, that one cannot see any alien elements in it. This is to say that as long as any foreign elements remain palpably remarkable in the cultural fabric, after a fairly long time, they are intrinsically opposed to the national character and should be for that reason driven out at all costs, just as should be done in the case of the lingering American and British culture.

Putting it otherwise, it is Japan which has imported since olden times most of the world's cultures. However, this does not mean that the country has no culture of its own. One would be allowed to say that all the seemingly foreign cultures Japan has woven into its own, were originally what had been exported from the country and that these exported ones, after their needed testing in foreign lands, had been returned to their first possessor. This is well suspected from Japan's First Emperor Jimmu's word "Hakko-Ichiu" or Universal Concord.

Thus far the true significance of the War of Greater East Asia has been explained with the primary importance put on its phase as a thought warfare, the successful execution of which will be realized only with the wholesale overthrow of the British and American way of thinking. The historic task of establishing the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere will not be realized unless all traces of Anglo-Saxon culture are driven out of this land of Dai-Nippon. Nay, even a new structure in the nation itself will not develop in the most desired way if any remnants of that enemy culture are lingering in some corner of this country.

In all the meanings contained in the current war, it may be most strongly suggested here that the war has just been started, for it is a strife to be fought both outside and inside. The 100-million population of Japan has a huge task before it. Without strenuous efforts on the home front, the successive brilliant war achievements will not prove as effective as they should. Herein lies the first duty of the home-fronters that they are bound to realize under the August reign of their Emperor.

Sightless Warriors Enjoy Outing

The warm seashore of Yatsu, in Chiba Prefecture, was the scene of pleasant diversion, yesterday, as Japanese war heroes who had lost their eyesight in the current conflict, were entertained at a clamdigging party. Shown are the "men in white" spending an enjoyable interval on the sandy wave-swept beach.

Mexican Navy Joins U.S.

Domei

BERLIN, June 15.—General Heriberto Jara, Mexican Minister of the Navy, today announced that the Mexican naval and air forces have been attached to the United States fleet and are now engaged in active service in the Yucatan Strait as well as in Cuban waters, according to a dispatch received by the German News Agency from Stockholm, quoting an Exchange Telegraph report.

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PRESIDENT WANG INSPECTS CANTON SCHOOL STUDENTS

Delivers 45-Minute Speech After 7,000 Young Chinese Pass in Review

Domei

CANTON, June 16.—Despite heavy rain, Wang Ching-wei, President of the Nanking Government, this morning inspected troops of boys and girls as well as of students of the military training school.

In an open space in front of the hall erected in memory of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen, about 7,000 young Chinese were inspected. After the inspection they marched past the President.

After the function, President Wang Ching-wei made a 45-minute speech to the young Chinese.

The President was struck with admiration as the troops of boys and girls practised military drill in his presence.

Axis Nationals for U.S.

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, June 15.—The 6,185-ton United States liner, Acadia, sailed this morning from Lima with 600 Axis nationals for the United States, according to a report received here from Lima today. It was said the vessel was escorted by the United States cruiser, Concord, and the destroyer, Sampson.

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FASCIST WARPLANES SINK 7 BRITISH SHIPS IN ALL-DAY FIGHTING

Nine Craft Including Carrier Damaged Between Sardinia And Tunisia

PUSHING ON IN AFRICA

Axis Forces Advance Beyond Acroma and Completely Encircle Enemy Forces

Domei

ROME, June 15.—Swooping down upon a strongly escorted British convoy in the Mediterranean, between Sardinia and Tunisia, Italian torpedo planes, bombers and dive bombers in a fierce dawn to sunset battle, on June 13, sank two British cruisers, one torpedo-boat destroyer and four merchantmen and heavily damaged one battleship, one aircraft carrier, two cruisers, one torpedo-boat destroyer and four merchant ships, the High Command announced today.

Was Big Convoy

The British convoy, which was escorted by battleships, cruisers and two aircraft carriers, was sighted coming from the Atlantic by Italian scouting planes, and immediately the Italian air force went into action, the communique said.

The British convoy and its escort was composed of one battleship, two aircraft carriers, four cruisers, 12 destroyers and 14 freighters.

In the ensuing air combats, 15 British airplanes crashed in flames into the sea, while 20 out of 300 Italian planes failed to return to their base.

Meanwhile, in another special war communique, the High Command announced that Italian forces in North Africa have cut the British forces in two after terrific fighting following the fall of Bir Hacheim, 75 kilometers southwest of Tobruk.

Axis forces now have advanced beyond Acroma, 30 kilometers west of Tobruk, and have reached the Mediterranean coast, encircling the strong British forces.

Sea Battle Described

Domei

ROME, June 15.—Describing the attack of the Italian air force on British convoyed ships yesterday, a Stefani dispatch today issued the following announcement.

The attacked enemy convoyed ships coming from the Atlantic passed Gibraltar and sailed into the Mediterranean Sea. Bound for Malta or Alexandria, the ships were forcibly trying to pass through the Sicily passage.

The convoys consisted of one battleship, two aircraft carriers, four cruisers, 12 destroyers, and escorting 14 transport ships.

When the first attack was made by the Italian air force on the convoyed ships at early dawn of yesterday, the enemy ships were somewhere between Sardinia Island and Algeria. From the air base at Sardinia, two formations of torpedo planes and bombers flew to the enemy location and attacked the convoyed ships. Later bombers from a base on Sicily Islands arrived and joined in on the furious onslaught causing heavy damage to the enemy.

The remaining ships finding themselves unable to go through the Sicily passage, changed their course westward.

A part of the enemy ships proceeding eastward were subjected to another air attack by the Italian air force today.

Losses suffered by the enemy ships were announced as follows; two cruisers ranging between 5,000 and 7,000 tons sunk, one destroyer and four transport ships sunk, one destroyer and four transport ships sunk, one battleship, one aircraft carrier, two cruisers, four transport ships badly damaged, and 15 planes downed.

Losses suffered by the Italian air force were slight. Out of the 300 Italian planes taking part in the attack 20 have not yet returned to their bases.

These transports were believed to be carrying war materials to the British forces in Libya, which is under the command of Major-General Claude Auchinleck.

Heavy Attack Continues

D.N.B.

STOCKHOLM, June 15.—The Axis offensive which began after the fall of Bir Hacheim continues unabated despite heavy sandstorms, Swedish papers report from London. The heaviest fighting took place near the advanced British positions of Acroma which, according to a report from Cairo, are still firmly held by the British. Despite the most ferocious German attacks the supplies for the British positions at Knigh's bridge could be maintained in an undiminished degree. The same was holding true for the British positions at El Gazala where Australian troops had made various thrusts against the German lines south of

(Continued on Page 2)

Entertainment for the Brave

After strenuous months of bitter fighting, members of crack Imperial Units convalescing at a certain Japanese military hospital in Johore Bharu are above seen enjoying a few well-deserved moments of festivity. Contributing to the gala gathering were natives dressed in fancy attire, who paraded in rhythmical swing to the accompaniment of exotic strains played by members of an Indian police brass band. (Passed by the War Ministry)

PHILIPPINES IN NEED OF STRONG ECONOMY

Otherwise Independence For Filipinos Impossible, Says Shozo Murata

CHANGE IN LIFE STRESSED

Creation of Middle Class People Said Quickest Way for Islands to Attain Ideal

The Philippines must be sufficiently strong economically if it wants to see the ideal of an independent archipelago, cherished by its sons for a long time, realized at an early date.

This is the opinion of Shozo Murata, the highest adviser to the military administration in the Philippines, which found expression in the course of an interview he gave to a staff correspondent of the Asahi in Manila.

Mr. Murata, who was Minister of Communications for a while some time ago, gave to his interviewer his idea of what the islands will have to do if they wish to become independent.

Cites Shortest Way

He said in effect that the shortest way for the archipelago to achieve independence is by creating middle class people in the islands.

He attributed failure of the islands to become independent while their affairs were in control of the United States to the absence of middle class people in the islands.

Mr. Murata indicated conditions for the islands to get the middle classes necessary to their healthy economic development.

One condition that overshadows others, he said, is that the insular people must reject the American way of thinking they have been accustomed to, and return to the Oriental spirit and to thoughts and customs peculiar to East Asia.

Mr. Murata said that when the Filipinos are brought back to the spirit with which every true Asiatic is informed, they no longer will be what they have been, a people reluctant to work hard and make efforts to enrich their lives.

Made Extensive Survey

Mr. Murata, whose views of the Philippines carry unusual weight from the fact that he is the highest in the council of the military administration in the islands, has been surveying insular conditions everythere in the archipelago ever since he went there about the middle of last February. His survey covered a whole field of endeavor in the islands. He gave a large measure of attention to the problems of industry and education in the islands.

From Mr. Murata's remarks, the Asahi correspondent inferred that the highest advises to the military administration in the Philippines would have uprooted the American culture which has ruled the life of the insular people since America got into the islands after driving out Spain which had been in control there for 400 years.

The first question posed to Mr. Murata by his press interviewer was about the prospects of independence for the Philippines.

"Speaking strait-forwardly, the question, I think, must now be looked up from angles other than those from which it has been approached by many of the observers who have anything authoritative to

(Continued on Page 2)

Japanese Consulate In French Indo-China Reopened on June 16

Domei

SAIGON, June 16.—To cope with the closer economic relations between Japan and French Indo-China, the Japanese Embassy in French Indo-China has reopened the Japanese Consulate at Pnom Penh, capital city of Cambodia. Immediately upon the arrival at Pnom Penh from Saigon of Masahide Iida, Vice-Consul attached to the Japanese Embassy in French Indo-China, the reopened consulate started business today.

9 CULTURAL BODIES SET UP IN SUMATRA

Japanese Take Steps to Improve Civilization Neglected By D.I.E. Authorities

Domei

MEDAN, June 15.—Before the occupation of Sumatra by the Japanese Forces, the chief aim of the Dutch East Indies Government was to keep Sumatra under it's control and it has only cultivated the rubber industry there for its use, thus neglecting it's cultural standard.

However, with the occupation of Sumatra by the Japanese Forces, the military government authorities in concert with the Sumatra inhabitants have set up plans to improve the civilization standard of Sumatra and cooperate in building a new Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

In view of these aims, Hidezo Tanakadate, head of the Shonan Botanical Gardens, who has investigated the conditions in northern Sumatra for two weeks discussed with various military and Government authorities closely connected with this matter, and has set up plans to construct nine cultural organs in Medan.

The nine cultural organs will include; the Library of Medan, Inspection Bureau of Medan, Agricultural Experiment Station of Sumatra, Tobacco Research Bureau of Medan, Hospital Research Bureau of Medan, Medan Museum, Medan Zoo, Medan Botanical Garden, and a training institution for young men, also in Medan.

Out of these cultural organs, the library, investigation bureau, agricultural experiment station, tobacco research bureau, and the hospital research bureau are almost completed and research studies have already begun.

Plans have been drawn to construct the botanical gardens in the midst of the forest terrain of Medan, where thousands of curious plants, hot springs, water reservoirs and villages of Batak tribes could be found. Research studies of the various plants and the inhabitants will be carried out in the botanical Gardens.

Premier Host to Minami

Premier General Hideki Tojo was host at a luncheon at his official residence for General Jiro Minami, retiring Governor-General of Chosen, and Rokuichiro Ohno, former Vice-Governor-General of Chosen, who resigned with General Minami, on Tuesday. All other State Minister were also present at the function.

JAPANESE KINDNESS TO ENEMY EXTOLLED

North China Star President Thanks Authorities in Radio Address

POINTS TO U.S. IGNORANCE

Promises to Stress Magnanimity of Nippon After Arriving Home

Praising the magnanimity of the Japanese, Charles Fox, president of the North China Star, expressed his deep appreciation to the Japanese authorities through a radio broadcast on June 11 for the cordial treatment given the American internees.

Mr. Fox and 17 other Americans including the diplomats at Tientsin left for home on June 13, but prior to their departure, he was permitted by the Japanese authorities to speak through the microphone. The gist of the address delivered by Mr. Fox follows:

"I am very glad to have been given this opportunity of bidding farewell to many people with whom I made friends during my 29 years of residence in Tientsin.

Japanese Better Posted

"The Japanese have an advantage over the Anglo-American people in various respects. This is because there are many among them who can read, write and speak the English language. Consequently, they are well posted on the situation existing in America and Britain.

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NUMBER 2 WARLORD OF 'OLD' MANCHURIA BACK AFTER 11 YEARS

General Chang Tso-Hsiang and Henchmen Take Advantage Of Imperial Pardon

WELCOMED AT HSINKING

Former Aide to Marshal Chang Tso-Lin Is Amazed at Progress Made in Country

General Chang Tso-hsiang who used to be the second most important man of old Manchuria ruled by Marshal Chang Tso-lin has returned to his old "home" with several of his trusted lieutenants after an absence of 11 years since the outbreak of the Manchurian Incident. He and his henchmen arrived in Hsinking Monday from North China, according to the Asahi.

This old warlord of Manchuria, where he occupied the high post of Commander of the Three Eastern Provincial Defense Corps, pledged himself to be loyal to the Emperor of Manchoukuo and State of Manchoukuo, when he learned of the proclamation issued by His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo pardoning those, who would return to Manchoukuo, from their past deeds. Seriously moved by this magnanimity embodied in the Imperial Pardon Rescript promulgated on the 10th anniversary of the founding of Manchoukuo last March, General Chang offered himself to become a loyal subject of Manchoukuo and his offer made through a proper channel was accepted by Manchoukuo.

Given Warm Welcome

General Chang, accompanied by Wang Shu-han, once private secretary of Chang Hsueh-liang, "Young Marshal" of Manchuria, Mei Chun-lin, former Director-General of the Manchuria Arsenal, Tao Chao-yuan, once Mayor of Yingkow, and others alighted on Hsinking Station at 11:50 a.m. on Monday, the Asahi reports. These "guests" were welcomed by many of their old friends now serving in the Manchoukuo Government.

After taking a short rest at the Yamato Hotel, they proceeded to the Imperial Palace and recorded their names on the Visitors' Book at the Palace. Then, General Chang and his followers called on General Yoshijiro Umezu, Commander of the Kwantung Army, and Premier General Chang Ching-hui of Manchoukuo, who is a close friend of General Chang Tso-hsiang, expressing their gratitude for their efforts in connection with their return home. The same night the returning general and others were invited to a private dinner held by Premier Chang at his official residence.

General Chang has severed his connections altogether with the Chungking regime, to which he owed allegiance for many years. His desertion from the influence of the Chungking regime will have far-reaching effects on the mind of men still cooperating with it, the paper says.

General Chang used to be with General Chang Ching-hui, the present Manchoukuo Premier, the two most trusted lieutenants of the late Marshal Chang Tso-lin. It was in

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Today's Press Comments

Wednesday, June 17, 1942

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Japan Times and Advertiser.)

Unshakable Policy

MIYAKO—In the course of an interview with Chilean journalists, Premier Hideki Tojo, in answering a query put by the visiting newsmen, declared that Japan is prepared to fight this war for a hundred years, but at the same time expressed his desire of ending the hostilities most urgently by crushing the Anglo-American nations.

This is a clear and a straightforward manifestation of the Japanese attitude in connection with the present war. The "Hundred-Year War" as termed by the Japanese Premier is not simply an allegory, but a grim determination of the 100 million subjects of the Japanese Empire who realize the historical significance of the War of Greater East Asia.

Nor is the successful conclusion at an earliest possible date a mere hope for where there is a stout determination, there is always a fruition. People at large should take note of Japan's unshakable stand thus clarified by the Premier.

Return of Chang Tso-hsiang

MIYAKO—In commemoration of the 10th anniversary of the founding of the Empire, His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo issued a proclamation permitting those who had forsaken the country during the Manchurian Incident to return to the State without punishment.

The news of the return of Chang Tso-hsiang and several other high officials who had been continuing resistance against Japan since their desertion indeed gives us a significant impression not only because of their return in itself, but the psychological effect it has dealt on the Chungking administration.

War Results and National Reputation

HOCHI—Since the start of the current War of Greater East Asia the Imperial Forces have thus far achieved astounding war results, as is well proven by the brilliant victories they have scored within the short space of only about seven months. Indeed, these feats deserve to be recorded indelibly in war annals.

In close collaboration with our Imperial Army Forces which are achieving resplendent successes in landing operations in the different enemy positions in China as well as in other regions, our invincible Imperial Navy Forces are engaged in mighty-scale operations in the vast expanse of sea areas comprising the Pacific, Indian as well as other Oceans. Indeed, these unparalleled sea operations of the Imperial Japanese Navy are dumbfounding all the hostile countries.

In order to conceal the successive setbacks the enemy forces are suffering at the hands of the invincible

(Continued on Page 2)

20 ENEMY PLANES SHOT DOWN BY JAPANESE NAVAL AIRCRAFT IN 2-DAY PORT DARWIN RAIDS

They're Going to Moresby

Prior to their take off for Port Moresby to blast the enemy base and military establishments in New Guinea, these stalwart airmen of the Japanese Navy are taking time out for a snack. (Passed by the Navy Ministry)

16th Large-Scale Attack Staged by Bombers, Fighters

HANGARS SMASHED

Nippon Forces Resume Activity As Modern Craft Reach Enemy Base

BRILLIANT RESULTS GIVEN

Asahi Service

UNDISCLOSED BASE—The might of the Imperial Navy Air Force was displayed to the fullest extent, when the Japanese Naval planes after fierce aerial combats over Port Darwin in North Australia for two days —June 13 and 14—shot down altogether 20 modernly-equipped enemy planes. The dispatch says:

The Imperial Navy's Air Units which had suspended their bombing attacks of Port Darwin, key point in North Australia, since last May resumed their activity on June 13, as they found that the enemy had been reinforced by new planes.

Surprise Raid Staged

The 16th large-scale bombing was carried out jointly by Japanese bombers and fighter planes on that day. The bombers launched a surprise attack on the east airfield and dropped bombs after bombs on military establishments and hangars, while fighter planes were engaged in a thrilling aerial combat with enemy planes of P-40 type. The result was that 12 of them were downed by Japanese planes.

Another surprise raid was carried out the following day, when Japanese planes shot down eight enemy planes and blasted the enemy's military establishments.

The combined results of these aerial operations are:

February 19: One enemy plane was shot down and 17 others severely damaged. Two Japanese planes have not yet returned.

March 4: One enemy plane was destroyed.

March 16: Hangers and military barracks were bombed.

March 19: The streets, groups of storehouses, and high-angle batteries were bombed.

March 22: Operations same as on March 19. One Japanese plane has not yet returned.

March 28: Four enemy planes were downed and three others damaged. One Japanese plane has not yet returned.

March 30: Nine enemy planes were shot down.

March 31: Five enemy planes were shot down in two raids. One Japanese plane has not yet returned.

April 2: Important military objects were bombed.

April 4: Seven enemy planes were shot down.

April 5: Airfields and other establishments bombed.

April 25: Fourteen enemy planes shot down. Six Japanese planes have not yet returned.

April 27. Twenty enemy planes downed, and one Japanese plane has not yet returned.

June 13: Twelve planes were shot down.

June 14: Eight enemy planes were downed and two Japanese planes have not yet returned.

The total number of enemy planes shot down; 111.

The total damage to the Japanese side; 14.

The brilliant war results of the Air Units of the Imperial Navy in shattering the enemy attempts of counter-attack in parallel with the surprise attack on Sydney by the special submarine flotilla and the similar attack by the Japanese submarines on Sydney and New Castle, are pushing Australia further down to the bottom of despair and consternation.

Darwin Pounded Again

Domei

LISBON, June 16.—The Allied Headquarters in the Southwest Pacific yesterday announced that Japanese fighters and bombers again raided Port Darwin yesterday afternoon and subjected the city to a severe bombing, according to a Melbourne dispatch received here today.

Newcastle Has Jitters

Domei

LISBON, June 15.—Coast defense guns at Newcastle, 130 kilometers north of Sydney, last night suddenly opened fire against some objectives in the offing, according to a Reuter's dispatch reaching here from Sydney today.

Simultaneously with the opening of gunfire, the citizens took refuge in air raid shelters, and a feeling of unrest prevailed among them, the Reuter's dispatch said, adding,

(Continued on Page 2)

Midway Defeat and U.S.-Soviet Agreement Cause Prices to Drop on N.Y. Stock Market

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, June 14.—The latest report on the Midway Island naval battle and the fear over possible unfavorable repercussions on American-Soviet understanding have forced down New York stock prices, as shares on the average declined by 75 cents, while railway and public utility issues fell by 50 cents and 10 cents respectively, according to reports reaching here from New York today.

The turnover indicated the lowest figure in the last two years, and American newspapers attributed the decline to the merger of business enterprises.

Midway Isle Battle Reported

Domei

LISBON, June 15.—The Japanese Imperial Headquarters announcement yesterday which revealed additional United States losses in the battle off Midway Island was reported by the Trans-Radio News Service word for word.

However, the Japanese announcement was received in the United States after midnight, Pacific wartime, and reactions regarding the Japanese victory have not been received here yet.

SINCERITY KEYNOTE OF JAVA CONFERENCE

Governors Give Detailed Reports On Their Respective States

Domei

SURABAYA, June 16.—Zeal and sincerity were the keynotes of the Second Eastern Java Local Government Conference which opened in the Surabaya City Hall this morning. Forty-eight native officials of the island of Java, including the governors of seven eastern states and three central states as well as the mayors of Surabaya and Samarang, are attending the conference.

The conference was opened with an instructive address made by the Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Forces in the East Indies, followed by detailed reports by the local governors on conditions of the states under their jurisdiction.

PEACE TREATY IS LIKELY

To Replace Present Franco-German Truce Agreement

With diplomatic relations between France and the Anglo-American Powers steadily becoming more tense since the outbreak of the Martinique and French North Africa incidents, it is believed that a new peace treaty, replacing the present Franco-German Truce Agreement, will be concluded between Germany and France, the Yomiuri reported Tuesday evening from Zurich.

Gyorffy-Bengyel Passes

After long illness, Alexander Gyorffy-Bengyel, Hungarian Minister of Supplies, passed away at Budapest, according to a Hungarian Telegraph Agency report reaching Tokyo on Tuesday.

INDIANS IN INDO-CHINA SUPPORT BANGKOK MEET

Muslem League and Four Other Bodies Send Encouragement Cable

Domei

SAIGON, June 16.—More than 2,000 Indian residents in Saigon and other parts of Indo-China decided unconditionally and absolutely to support the general meeting of the Indian Independence Conference now being held at Bangkok.

Representatives of the Muslem League in Saigon and four other Indian bodies today met in conference at Saigon and sent the following encouragement cable to the general meeting:

"We eagerly and strongly support the Indian Independence Conference which is now holding a general meeting in Bangkok, and hope that the parley will be concluded successfully contributing to the independence of India."

NEW RULE FOR OFFICIALS

Concurrent Holding of Civil Posts Prohibited in P.I.

Domei

MANILA, June 16.—Marking another concrete step of the Philippine government toward stricter discipline of governmental officials under the Japanese Military Administration, Jorge B. Vargas, Chief Administrator of the Philippines, today issued a special notice prohibiting all higher government officials in the Philippine Administration from concurrently holding directorships in private as well as government-managed companies.

High government officials of the Philippines, in the days prior to the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, had made it a rule to take high salaries as directors of private and governmental companies where they served concurrently.

SOLDIERS IN SOUTH GET PLENTY OF FOOD

Japanese Industrial Experts Busy Pushing Farming, Fishing and Brewing Projects

As far as the food served to them is concerned the members of the Imperial Forces in the Japanese-occupied southern regions are enjoying a life just as the same as in their homeland, thanks to the active role played by a group of industrial experts known to the soldiers as the Yamakawa unit, reports a Yomiuri correspondent in Bandoeng.

According to the correspondent, these industrial experts are devoting themselves to securing foodstuff for the Imperial Forces, for developing natural resources and guiding inhabitants concerning agricultural improvement.

In this connection, Masao Chujoya, of the agriculture corps (the Yamato Seedlings Company) stated:

Win Inhabitants' Friendship

"Certain days after the landing of the Japanese paratroops, we arrived at Palembang. On seeing us, the inhabitants used to flee and we thought it necessary to start pacification works first and above anything else. For that purpose, we visited villages in the vicinity of Palembang and made friends among them.

"As a result, we succeeded in designating the villages for the increased production of agricultural products as well as livestock.

"As it was soon after the fighting, vegetables used to flow through underhand channels to some unknown destination and we had to exercise strict control over tradesmen, who transport vegetables on the sly.

"At the same time, the cultivation of such vegetables as cabbages, carrots, etc. was started. So the day will not be far when these vegetables are furnished amply to the Japanese Forces."

Tetsuo Uyeda, of the Fishery Corps (the Japan Fishery Company declared):

"The fishing industry in the neighborhood of Batavia was completely at a stand still when we arrived there, as some of fishermen deserted the place or because of the danger of mines laid by the Dutch East Indies navy. We gathered employes of the fish market there and urged them to resume fishing.

Big Turnover Now

"The turnover at the fish market was ¥100 or so on March 15 when the market reopened, but at present the daily turnover amounts to something like ¥3,000.

"With the outbreak of the hostilities there, some 40 engines equipped in fishing boats were taken away but have been returned recently. So, fishing is to be resumed in earnest shortly.

"The southern seas are said to be an untapped fishing ground. According to my investigation, the edible fish in the seas around here reach some 1,500 species. The fishing grounds here are noted for tunnies and bonitoes. But as the inhabitants used quite primitive methods in fishing, these regions had been importing marine products in a large amount.

"The fish caught are to be sent to the interior so the Japanese soldiers and inhabitants will be able to eat them to their heart's content in the near future."

Masashi Toyota, of the Brewing Corps (the Showa Brewery) said: "With the object of attaining self-supply of Japanese sake, a brewery was constructed at a certain place. For the time being, synthetic sake is to be manufactured out of alcohol, which is a by-product in the sugar industry here."

Fascist Warplanes Sink 7 British Ships In All-Day Fighting

(Continued From Page 1)

the British mine fields.

General Ritchie Takes German Command

The British reports from Cairo describe the general situation as confused especially, since the sandstorms render any survey of the terrain absolutely impossible. According to these reports, General Ritchie was pursuing the same tactics as the German troops during the winter on the Eastern Front by forming hedgehog positions.

Nevertheless, much concern was felt in London regarding the situation in the North African theater of war. The Times, for instance, described the present offensive of General Rommel as more dangerous than any previous ones since the German supply lines were perfected, and if General Ritchie would not succeed in stemming the German advance, Egypt would be threatened militarily. The loss of Tobruk would mean a serious blow to British prestige, and although not immediately endangering the safety of Egypt, all hopes for the re-capture of Cyrenaica would have to be given up for some time to come. The Times states that a final decision in this most terrific desert battle was not yet in sight, but the rapidity with which General Rommel's forces advanced after the fall of Bir Hacheim surprised the British High Command.

U.S. Vessel Attacked

Domei

LISBON, June 16.—A medium-size United States vessel has been subjected to torpedo attacks in the Caribbean Sea, the United States Navy Department announced, according to a Reuter's dispatch from Washington received here today.

Philippines in Need Of Strong Economy

(Continued From Page 1)

say on it," Mr. Murata replied.

"That the Filipinos are much superior to the Malay peoples or the Indonesians, there is much evidence to show," he continued. "The best proof will be found in the fact that the Philippines was made a Commonwealth in 1935, with independence for the islands to follow 10 years later, that is in 1946. America had reasons of its own to make a promise of independence for the islands. But certainly it would not have got it into his head to promise to make the islands free if it had not realized the superiority of the insular people.

"From the fact that the islands were in the process of forming a modern state, it does not follow necessarily that they are ripe for independence right at this moment.

"Something can be said in support of the theory that the islands as they stand are not yet fit to manage their own affairs.

Sound Economy necessary

"For a people to be independent in a true sense of the term, it must be in a sound economic position. There is very little that is autonomous in the economic life of the Philippine people. The growing of sugar, hemp, and copra is about the only principal occupation of the insular people. As for rice and other goods of daily necessity, they rely on other countries ito fill their requirements.

"How to make the insular people independent economically to anything like the extent of meeting their own needs of goods of common necessity, is the problem for us to slove before we can grant the insular people the independence they have been after for a long time. The only one approach to this question is by altering the direction of industrial effort on the part of the islanders, even though such a change would be undesirable to them. It would be practically impossible to achieve this without changing the conditions of the islands they are today, which little differ from those while the islands were in the possession of the United States.

"It would seem that President Quezon was not under any delusion when he followed a policy indicating a desire that America would delay giving economic autonomy to the islands until 1961.

"The islands were in American control for 40 years. They had been ruled by Spain before for 400 years. During the closing years of the American regime in the islands, there was much talk both in America and the archipelago of making the islands independent. It was while the question of independence for the islands was much to the fore that the War of Greater East Asia came.

Independence Guaranteed

"As for the position of Japan in relation to the islands under conditions brought about by the outbreak of hostilities, it was explicitly stated by Premier Hideki Tojo in one of his statements in the early days of the war. He guaranteed the independence of the islands on condition that they would cooperate with Japan.

"The times are of an emergency in the islands. They bring with it an opportunity for the insular people to make an effort to emancipate themselves economically, to restore their lost economic autonomy. The task is a very hard one. But it never is impossible.

"I am gratified to note that the persons responsible for the administration of insular affairs are beginning to realize the importance of making the islands free in an economic way. From present indications it will not be a long time before the islands are swept over by a wave of enthusiasm over their economic reconstruction."

The next question asked was about what was to be done to make the islands sound economically.

No Middle-Class People

The answer unhesitatingly came. "The thing is to foster the growth of an intermediate class of people in the islands. The fact of the matter is that there are no middle-class people in the islands. The inhabitants are either of the well-to-do class, who are in a very small minority, or poor farmers who form the bulk of the 16,000,000 population of the islands. These farmers live in huts of grass and go bare-footed.

"When I set foot on the Philippines for the first time, I felt I could not bring myself to like the islands. After due reflection I came to the conclusion that it was the absence of middle-class people in the islands which stood in my way of feeling any attachment to the archipelago.

"The farmers of the islands have been taught to work the earth for the country which ruled them. This is the reason why there are no hard workers. They are without the purpose of life. There must be the end of this state of affairs if the islands are to be made free and play their role as a component part of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

"The only way of making the insular people, I mean the farmers of the islands who form the bulk of the insular population, is by getting them to discard the American way of thinking and doing things and return to Asiatic ideas and habits. If they were brought to think in Asiatic fashion, I am sure that they would manage to reap their crop two or three times a year instead of one after the manner of the Japanese farmer."

Talks on Education

Mr. Murata next gave his attention to the question of education in the islands. He praised the American policy of diffusing knowledge among the people of the islands. He condemned severely the Spanish regime which had concentrated on the education of the children of upper and well-to-do class families.

"The American educational policy in the islands, however, was faulty in an important point," Mr. Murata went on. "It encouraged the young men of the islands to aspire to knowledge which would equip them for the liberal professions. There is a strict limit on the number of politicians, lawyers, and doctors for which Greater East Asia has use."

Mr. Murata ended his lengthy talk by remarking on the relationship of Japan with the Philippines in the future.

"The islands are rich in mineral resources," Mr. Murata said. "Minerals produced in the islands are needed by Japan for warlike purposes. As for the construction of a co-prosperity sphere in Greater East Asia, it is a task to perform which the Japanese people are making great sacrifices. I have been telling the leaders of the islands that the insular people are bound to assist in the consummation of the project."

INTENSIFIED U-BOAT ACTIVITY EXPECTED

Berlin's Statement Watched With Interest Indicating Renewed Campaign

It is only natural that Germany should extend its war zone to the Western Atlantic due to the United States entry into the current war, declared authoritative sources Monday in regard to the German Government's statement issued on June 13, announcing the extension of its blockade area, according to Domei.

The German Government's statement announced the extension of the blockade area to the waters adjacent to Greenland, Canada and the United States, adding that any vessel navigating in these waters from June 26 shall be sent to the bottom without warning.

Since January this year, German submarines have been very active off the American coast, points out out the comment.

Their activities are causing a shortage of bottoms in the United States and Britain.

The statement is being watched with interest in that it expresses Germany's determination to carry out absolute submarine warfare, having completed the construction of new submarines and the training of the personnel to man these new craft.

During World War I, continues the comment, Germany issued in February, 1917, a declaration to the effect that she would attack all enemy vessels or those flying enemy flags without giving any notice.

The strategy reached its peak in April the same year, with a record of 19 vessels sunk in a day. This indicated that one vessel out of every four vessels leaving the British Isles was sunk. The total shipping losses amounted to 840,000 tons during the same month. Thus, Britain was on the point of "throwing up the sponge."

Germany during the World War constructed more than 400 submarines, states the comment. In view of the present rapid development of the German munition industry, it is certain that its industrial power to construct submarines will greatly exceed that of the same period in the World War I.

The current European War has entered its third year. Submarines, the construction of which was started after the start of the current European hostilities, are rapidly being commissioned. Consequently, it is easily imaginable that the German Navy has obtained its largest naval power.

It is noteworthy that the German navy will soon carry out submarine warfare in real earnest. It will not be a distant future that the German submarine warfare will give a fatal blow to the sea traffic between the United States and Britain.

When communications between the United States and Britain is completely paralyzed, unity among Allies will collapse.

Thus, it will be easy for the Axis Powers to bring the Allied countries to their knees, concludes the comment.

TO BOOST COAL RATIONS

100 Per Cent Increase Fixed in France by Laval

Special

PARIS, June 14.—Coal rations in France will be increased by 100 per cent in the coming winter, thanks to Premier Pierre Laval's initiative.

Every French family is now receiving 200 kilograms of coal, but this amount will be increased to 400 kilograms, according to Mr. Laval's plan. Last year, each French family received only 100 kilograms.

Wages of French miners, which are far below the European standard, will be increased in the near future, it was revealed.

SUNER ARRIVES AT LIVORNO

En Route to Rome—Met by High Italian Officials

Domei

ROME, June 15.—Ramon Serrano Suner, Spanish Foreign Minister, arrived at Livorno from Paris via Torino this evening en route to Rome.

The Spanish Foreign Minister was met by Count Galeazzo Ciano, Italian Foreign Minister, and other high Italian officials, who are accompanying the Spanish guest to the Italian capital.

Press Comments

(Continued From Page 1)

Imperial Naval and Air Forces, America and England are resorting to all sorts of improvised measures to keep the actual war results from spreading to their peoples.

According to the concocted propaganda which America and Britain have disseminated so far, the Macassar Strait Sea Battle or the Battle of the Coral Sea are supposed to have resulted in their combined victories. But, although to what turn of the tide in the succeeding battles it is owing to is not known by them, the port of Sydney and the harbor facilities of Madagascar have been seriously damaged by Imperial Special Submarines, and further more, a squashing blow to the enemy naval and air forces stationed at Midway Island has been dealt by the Imperial Naval and Air Forces. Again, in their winning streak, the Imperial Forces have directed another of their telling blows to the Aleutian Islands.

However America and Britain may try to conceal the actual results of the war by spreading concocted reports, such would not go a long way toward keeping their nationals misinformed. Japan, on the contrary, is always very particular about being accurate and just in giving out any report concerning results of war, as can clearly be seen in the accurate and correct announcements of war results released by the Imperial Headquarters.

Needless to say, spreading of fabricated war news is not only a matter relative to the results of war, but is also a grave matter affecting the reputation and prestige of a country.

REICH RAIL INCOME SOARS 33.7 PER CENT

Figures Disclose Tremendous Increase in Passenger Traffic

Special

BERLIN, June 14.—The revenues of the Reich Railways derived from passenger traffic increased in 1941 by RM819,000,000 to RM3,325,000,000, according to official figures just released. This 33.7 per cent increase is attributed to heavier traffic in 1941 than in the previous year.

Revenues from goods traffic increased by RM562,000,000 to RM5,280,000,000, or by 11.9 per cent. The total transactions of the Reich Railways increased by RM1,420,000,000 to RM9,003,000,000 or an equivalent of 18.7 per cent.

Factors for Boost

This is partly due to the taking over of the railway system in Alsace Lorraine, Luxemburg, Eupen and Malmedy, and Moresnet, as well as to the forwarding by rail of goods of higher freight rates.

Salaries and wages paid out amounted to RM5,100,000,000, which constitutes an increase of 19.9 per cent as compared with the previous year.

The Reich Railways paid to the Government RM806,000,000, which works out to about nine per cent of their total revenues.

Practically all railway establishments in the war zones could be repaired. An increase in the number of new locomotives and freight cars was registered in 1941. Moreover, the running ability of rolling stock was improved, weights were reduced and the loading capacity increased.

Japanese Kindness To Enemy Extolled

(Continued From Page 1)

whereas the Anglo-Americans, insofar as things Japanese are concerned, are absolutely ignorant.

"As far as I know, and I know many people in various walks of life, there are but a handful who really understand Japan and its people.

"A certain political leader with whom I had been keeping a close acquaintance once said that in order to conquer a nation, it is necessary, primarily, to understand its language. From my experience, I can vouch that this holds true in all activities, even during war or peace.

Lack of mutual understanding invariably leads to strife, and once a dispute breaks out, it naturally follows that the party which understands the other completely always finds itself in an advantageous position.

"Contrary to the fact that the Japanese diplomats thoroughly understand the situation prevalent in the United States and Britain, there are very few among the Americans who really appreciate Japan and its people. This, in my opinion, was the underlying factor which led to the current war.

Appreciates Treatment

"Before I conclude my broadcast tonight, I wish to express my thanks to the Japanese authorities who were kind enough to grant me this opportunity, and at the same time, to make public the justice and the cordial treatment accorded the internees who were the subjects of an enemy country.

"The first words I am going to utter on my arrival in the United States, I am sure, will be in connection with the American treatment of enemy nationals. I shall draw the attention of the American authorities to justice and cordiality with which the American internees in the Far East have been treated by the Japanese officials."

CHIANG'S 26TH ARMY UNABLE TO RETREAT

Remnants of Chungking's Forces in Kiangsi Completely Trapped

Domei

KIANGSI FRONT, June 16.—According to an enemy officer who surrendered on June 14 to the Japanese Army, remnants of Chungking's 26th Army attempted to retreat westward after the battle of Chuchow.

However, because of the sudden advance of the Japanese Forces from the Nanchang district, they were unable to retreat as prearranged. They were completely trapped, their retreat being intercepted. Now they are hovering in the mountainous districts between Chekiang and Kiangsi provinces, the enemy officer said.

Chiang Was at Front

Domei

KIANGSI FRONT, June 16.—Alarmed by the swift advance in the Chekiang and Kiangsi areas, Chiang Kai-shek, accompanied by General Pai Tsung-hei, vice-chief of the General Staff of the Chungking army, hurriedly flew to Shangjao, key point of strategic importance in the Third War Zone, in the latter part of May to supervise his troops at the front, according to Captain Chi Yang-shien, commander of the 4th flying column in the Third War Zone.

Captain Chi, who was taken prisoner on June 14 in the course of the Japanese advance into Kwangfeng, in northeastern Kiangsi Province, said that Chiang Kai-shek, immediately upon arrival in Shangjao, sternly ordered General Ku Chu-tung, Commander of the Third War Zone, to command the zone at the risk of death.

Shangjao in Ruins

Domei

SHANGJAO, June 15.—The streets of Shangjao were deserted when we, a group of war correspondents, entered the walled town, about noon today.

Near the main gate of the city were scattered the bodies of Chungking defenders. They were not so numerous as those we saw at the gate of Chuchow, attesting to the fact that Shangjao defenders put up but half-hearted resistance.

The Chungking martial law headquarters and other government offices had been destroyed by Japanese air bombings almost beyond recognition.

The residence of General Ku Chu-tung, commander of Chungking's Third War Zone, is hidden in a green grove eight kilometers south of Shangjao.

Outwardly, it is an ordinary dwelling house, but it has a large bomb-proof concrete underground room, where many conferences must have taken place between Chungking military chiefs.

FOREIGN-MADE GUNS DEFEND COASTS OF U.S.

Declares Roosevelt in His Speech Made in House of Representatives

The coasts of the United States are being defended by guns made in foreign countries, President Roosevelt informed the House of Representatives Monday, the Nichi Nichi reported from Buenos Aires, quoting a Washington dispatch.

The President, dwelling on the increasing difficulties to acquire war materials, stated in his speech that the lease-lend agreement was no longer unilateral in nature, adding that the United States has sent quantities of war materials to the Allies but has also depended on the Allies for the supply of many important materials, the Nichi Nichi report said.

"American factories are using tools and machinery made in England, and will have to depend upon foreign countries for many other important materials," President Roosevelt declared.

MILITARY SCRIPS REPLACED

Nanking Currency Will Be Used in Chekiang, Kiangsu, Anhwei

Domei

SHANGHAI, June 15.—The Central China Liaison office of the China Affairs Board today announced that beginning from June 20, the railway, steamer and motor-bus fares as well as electric power and water charges in Chekiang, Kiangsu and Anhwei provinces will be payable in Central Reserve Bank notes instead of Japanese Military scrips exclusively as hitherto.

The exchange rate of ¥18 for 100 yuan in Central Reserve Bank notes will be maintained for these payments.

20 Enemy Aircraft Downed at Darwin

(Continued From Page 1)

however, no bombardment was made upon the city.

Sydney Orders Evacuation

Fearing recent successive air raids by Japanese aircraft in the south-western Pacific areas, the Commonwealth Government of Australia recently ordered all women and children to evacuate from Sydney and its neighboring areas, according to a Domei dispatch from Lisbon, quoting London sources.

Number 2 Warlord Of 'Old' Manchuria Back After 11 Years

(Continued From Page 1)

1924 that he was appointed Tuchun and Governor of Kirin Province. After the death of Marshal Chang, he was the guardian of Chang Hsueh-liang, but, when the Manchurian Incident broke out on September 18, 1931, he fled to Peking.

Premier Chang Explains

Talking to newspaper men after his meeting at 2:30 p.m. with General Chang, their first in 11 years, Premier Chang had the following to say about General Chang whom he has known since long before the outbreak of the Manchurian Affair:

"General Chang is one of my old friends and is a native son of Manchuria.

"He told me during our meeting today about his impressions of Manchuria after he was away from it for a long time. He spoke of the difficulty he encountered in placing towns along the South Manchuria Railway as they caught his eye on his way to Hsinking. He told me that he could not believe his eyes when he saw the building of the State Council of Manchoukuo. He recalled that there was a wilderness just where the structure housing the State Council stands while he was in Manchuria before his last departure from it.

"It was before the inauguration of Manchoukuo that General Chang went to China where he had been since until his present return to his native country. While he was away from his native country, he watched for an opportunity to return home. His failure to utilize the opportunities which presented themselves to come home occasioned suspicions about him.

"There are in North China persons who were office holders in Manchuria in pre-Manchoukuo days. About 100 of them are in Tientsin and 150 others in Peking.

"There are many nationals of Manchoukuo in North China. A conservative estimate put their number at 1,000,000.

"I feel a conviction that these sons of Manchuria who are in China will take an early opportunity of following the example set by General Chang and return to their native country which has been turned into a happy place for all members of the five races inhabiting Manchuria to live in."

Chang Sees Press

General Chang, himself, received newspapermen at 4:30 p.m. the same day at the Yamato Hotel.

The meeting was an occasion for General Chang, acting on behalf of the group of persons who returned with him to Manchoukuo to settle down, to issue a statement the substance of which was to the following effect:

"We have been in Tientsin for about 10 years. I regret that we spent the time doing nothing. The interval was the time the officials and people of Manchoukuo, aided greatly by Japan, its parent country, worked for its development in the political, economic, industrial, and cultural fields. The achievements of manchoukuo thus far are so remarkable that we only are in round-eyed wonder at them.

"It gives us no end of pleasure that Manchoukuo is making progress day for day and month for month.

"Our home-coming was to pay our respects to the officials and people of Manchoukuo.

"I feel ashamed at the thought that I could not do anything in spite of the fact that I was shown goodwill and given advice by the leaders of Japan and the dignitaries of Manchoukuo.

"I swear to do all I can to serve the best interests of Manchoukuo so that I may repay the kindness given by the parent country and the leaders of the Manchoukuo Government."

BRITAIN ENCOURAGING AUSTRALIAN TIN BOOST

Loss of Malaya and Dutch Resources Causing Tight Setup

Domei

BERNE, June 15.—With the loss of tin production in the Malay Peninsula and the Dutch East Indies, the British are frantically encouraging the boosting of tin production in Australia, a London dispatch by the Neue Zuercher Zeitung reported here today.

Tin production in Australia is chiefly centered in New South Wales, Queensland, Tasmania, and its production during the year 1938 amounted to 2,500 tons. These tin mines, however, are generally poor in resources, and it is believed that to increase their productivity, considerable equipment, miners and various complicated facilities are required.

The Australian Government, with a view to increasing the yearly tin production to 5,000 tons, is enlarging the present three smelting factories and will raise the former standard price quotation of £256 per ton to £297 per ton.

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VISITS BY MOLOTOV MADE IN FAST TIME

Soviet Commissar's Rapidity In Signing New Pacts Commented on

Commenting on the rapidity with which V. M. Molotov, Soviet Foreign Commissar, concluded successive agreements with Britain and the United States by flying first to the British capital and then to Washington, the Nichi Nichi today termed his trip "Airplane Diplomacy" and called it a record-breaking performance.

Arriving at London on May 22 by a Soviet plane, Mr. Molotov succeeded in signing a new Anglo-Soviet agreement immediately thereafter, and leaving the British capital on May 26, he came to an understanding with the American authorities at Washington on May 29. On June 4, the Soviet diplomat left the United States for Moscow.

Known as Smith and Brown

While in England, the Soviet Foreign Commissar was known as a Smith and in the United States as a Brown for various reasons. This shows that Anglo-Soviet and Soviet-American relations are not at all bright, the journal said.

Because Great Britain has promised that the so-called "second front" would be formed in the course of the present year, landing operations have to be carried out willy-nilly on the Arctic coast or elsewhere, the journal said, adding that the announcement of such an important operation is the main objective of Great Britain.

The occupation of a number of strategic points on the Aleutian Islands by the Japanese Forces has made Britishers impatient at the Americans for being food-for-nothing, the Tokyo Nichi Nichi further said.

Value of Aleutians Known

Twenty-two years ago, an American army plane flew to this country via Dutch Harbor. Accordingly, the United States knows very well that the Aleutian Islands are of great value as strategic points, so it is obvious that Japan's occupation of strategic points on the Aleutian Islands has made the Americans crest-fallen, the journal said.

Instead of flying over the Aleutian Islands, Charles A. Lindbergh visited this country 11 years ago via Nome, Alaska, Petropavlovak and other points. Because of bad weather conditions, the American flyer had to make a landing on one of the Kuriles, whence he arrived at Kasumigaseki via Nemuro in Hokkaido.

It is true that Lindbergh's flight to this country was an incentive to our country, and therefore, it is quite natural that the airplane "Nippon" three years ago made a trans-Pacific flight in reply to the American airman's visit.

For only $7,200,000 the United States purchased Alaska and the Aleutian Islands from Russia in 1869 out of fear of a possible Russian advance to the American continent, the Nichi Nichi concluded.

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All readers whose office or home telephone numbers do not appear in the present book, or whose numbers have since been changed are requested to send in additions or corrections IMMEDIATELY.

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ACTIVITY RETURNS TO OCCUPIED AREAS

Rehabilitation Work Going on Everywhere With Cooperation Of Native Inhabitants

Rehabilitation work in the Japanese occupied areas is going on with amazing speed in every sphere of life—in industry, commerce, communications and production of daily provisions. A cameraman of the Nippon Film Production Company made the following report on the present conditions in French Indo-China, Malaya, and Thailand after having witnessed the rehabilitation work achieved by the Japanese Army with the cooperation of the native inhabitants, according to a Shanghai dispatch to the Hochi:

I was amazed by the construction work going on in Shonanto by the Japanese Army where I saw peace and order restored within twenty days after the unconditional surrender by the British Army. The main factories of the tin and oil industries have resumed their work one after another. The merchants have plenty of commodities in stock which they apparently had purchased before the war. I saw even Japanese beer being sold in the city. The Indians and Chinese are shrewd merchants who raise the prices of their goods every hour if they sell well. The cigarettes which sold at the price of 25 cents in the morning are priced 30 cents at noon and 35 in the afternoon. Traveling through the rubber plantation I noticed the dead leaves being set on fire, and when I asked the reason for the fire I was told that the ashes piled under the trees when blown over the plantation by a squall, would become good fertilizer.

Johore Bharu Vital

Johore Bharu, situated in the north of Shonanto, is now playing an important role in the wartime industry; mines being developed by a Japanese company. The native workers who had evacuated on the outbreak of the war have all returned, glad to have been freed from the British capitalists. They are now working in an atmosphere of gratitude and freedom under the kind and sympathetic leadership of the Japanese people.

Kuala Lumpur, located in the east of the Malay Peninsula, was destroyed so badly during the war that I thought the reconstruction of the city would be impossible, but against my anticipation it has become a lively city during the six months after the termination of the war. The bridge destroyed by the enemy was replaced by a new one named "Nippon Bridge," while at the automobile factory Malayans and Indians are working day and night, repairing and reconditioning damaged cars. The railway traffic being chiefly used for the transportation of military commodities, trucks and automobiles are used for private purposes of transportation and traveling. Demand for automobiles is so great in Malaya that thousands of them were seen at the factory yet to be repaired.

Ipoh, situated in the northern part of the Malay Peninsula, is known for its tin industry which was managed by the British capitalists before the war. Both the tin mine and rubber plantation are now managed by Japanese.

Taiping, facing mountains on the east and the Malacca Strait on the west is abundant in agricultural products such as tomatoes, onions, etc., while sea-breams and tunna fish are produced from the sea. In Shonanto tuna fish "Sashimi" is available, fresh fish being sent from Taiping. Fish is so cheap in Taiping that one kan (8.28 pounds) is sold at the price of 50 cents. Stalls are seen on the streets where one can taste "sushi" cooked by the Chinese but in the Edo style with an Edo flavor. The fried fish also cooked by the Chinese tasted almost like the ones we eat at Nipponbashi and Tsukiji, famous places for the Edo spirit remaining in the people and the Edo taste in food.

Alor Star Quaint City

Alor Star, the capital of Kedah Province in the Malay Peninsula, is a quaint city. The people being all Malayans, their clothes are of the same style which look attractive to travelers. When I was there, the ruler of the province, who is pro-Japanese, was broadcasting every day on the good-will of the Japanese.

In Bangkok, the capital of Thailand, a pro-Japanese atmosphere is prevailing in the city, where the people are very enthusiastic about introducing Japanese culture, having realized that they are fighting with Japan for a great cause.

Bathana is a storehouse of rice in the East. Traveling from Bangkok to Saigon I saw rice piled up on every farm. The harvest being over the people were celebrating the good harvest gathering around a bonfire. Ox-carts being the only convenience for transportation and traveling, people and rice are put together while the ox moves slowly on with the jingling of bells. If all the rice produced in this district were brought to Japan, the Government might have to make a compulsory extra allotment of rice in order to consume it all.

Pnompenh is a beautiful city where the palace of the ruler of Annam Province is built, and Japanese restaurants look attractive among the other buildings.

Saigon is the capital of French Indo-China, where anti-Japanese feeling remained longer than other place, but now thanks to the efforts of the Japanese Army and the cooperation given by the government of French Indo-China, Japan is welcomed everywhere. Japanese newsreels and culture reels are more popular than foreign pictures with the native people.

Hanoi, which used to be known as the Paris of the Far East, has recently become Japanized. Occasionally the Chungking airplanes fly over the city as if to threaten the native people but they are always driven away by the joint Japanese and French air forces. It is evident that Japan and France are coming closer through cooperation.

Haiphong, situated in the north of Hanoi, was the supply route to the Chungking army, which being occupied by the Imperial Forces, the native workers employed in the shipping service lost their work for some time. But they are now cheerfully cooperating with the Japanese in the maritime transportation business.

In Hongkong a sound economic structure was restored in concert with the interests of the Chinese merchants in the South. Salvaging operations being successfully carried on, enemy ships are now used for navigation purpose. When I think of the hard and dangerous work undertaken by the Japanese in salvaging the great number of ships seen in Hongkong Harbor, I cannot keep tears from my eyes.

Happy Days Here for Burma

Both wreathed in smiles, Lieutenant-General Shojiro Iida, Supreme Commander of the Imperial Forces in Burma, and Dr. Ba Maw, Chairman of the Burma Independence Committee, are seen conversing warmheartedly as they met recently. (Passed by the Board of Information).

ALLIED SHIP ROUTES FACE GRAVE DANGER

If Losses Continue, Allies Will Be Completely Blockaded, Says British Weekly

Commenting upon the shipping question of the Allied Powers including Britain, the Economist, British weekly, warned that if the loss of Allied shipping continues at the present rate, the mutual transportation route of the Allies will be completely blockaded, the Yomiuri reported Tuesday from Stockholm, quoting a dispatch from London, according to Domei.

Pointing out the fact that the Government announcements concerning the Allied losses in the Pacific, Atlantic, Arctic and other oceans have been made with too much reserve, which has caused an optimistic view of the future development of war situation among the Anglo-American nations, the weekly urged the British nation to pay more attention to the shipping problem, the paper reported.

Although the weekly refrained from disclosing the number of lost vessels, it admitted that the replenishment of shipping to meet ever-increasing losses has never been carried out satisfactorily, the journal quoted.

Pointing out the unsmooth progress of the United States shipbuilding program on account of shortage of steel and rubber, the weekly declared that unless the shipbuilding plan be improved, the Allied Powers might be forced to go through hardships of a complete blockade of transportation routes before the Axis navies, the paper further quoted.

REICH POWER STRESSED BY HUNGARIAN PREMIER

Visit to Fuehrer Confirms de Kallay's Confidence In Axis Victory

Germany's real strength was emphasized by the Hungarian Prime Minister Nicholas de Kallay, concurrently Foreign Minister, in his detailed account of his recent visit paid to the Fuehrer at the Headquarters of the latter at a conference held on Tuesday by the Government Party in Budapest, according to a Hungarian Telegraph Agency report received in Tokyo.

Prime Minister de Kallay emphasized his having witnessed German resoluteness, power and excellent equipment of the army and stated that he discussed military and political matters with the Fuehrer, leading German army officers and Government officials in an extraordinarily satisfactory atmosphere and in complete accord.

Impressions and experiences gained at the Fuehrer's headquarters reaffirmed the belief of the Hungarian Prime Minister in ultimate Axis victory.

WAR OUTPUT PLANS OF U.S. ARE FAILING

Due to Lack of Transports, Unsystematic Mobilization of Manpower

Due to lack of transports, unsystematic mobilization of manpower and lack of essential resources, the war production plans of the United States have been failing along almost all lines, according to a Nichi Nichi dispatch from Buenos Aires via Lisbon received Tuesday.

American vessels, the report said, are being sunk by Japanese and Axis submarines faster than they are constructed, causing countless difficulties in the prosecution of America's war plans.

Regarding the unsystematic mobilization of manpower in the United States, the Nichi Nichi correspondent pointed out that the army, navy and various factories are all trying to recruit workers, regardless of one another, which is causing constant confusion in the distribution of manpower.

Although the Ford Company in Detroit employed 80,000 laborers to work in its factory, which has been turned into an airplane producing plant, there are not enough houses for the workers and their families, the report said, adding, that turmoil and confusion is going on in the neighborhood of large factories due to the hurried and slip-shod construction of homes for the workers.

Among the principle resources which are lacking in the United States is rubber, causing considerable inconveniences in the production of armaments, the dispatch said.

With regard to the political structure of the United States, the nation completely lacks unity, which is evident in the political strife now going on among various labor organizations, particularly between the New Dealers and their opponents, the dispatch said.

BRITISH TEXTILE PLANTS SUFFER LABOR SHORTAGE

Conditions as Bad as Coal Industry—Output Greatly Decreased Below Normal

Special

STOCKHOLM, June 14.—The industrial correspondent of the London Financial News declares that the British textile industry is in the same bad condition as the coal industry.

The textile situation is similarly confused and its organization is just as bad as in the coal industry. The textile industry is also suffering from a shortage of workers.

As the result of the closing down of a number of textile factories, about 12,000 workmen were taken over by the armament industry, from which they earn more money.

The textile industry is now confronted with difficulties in inducing those men to return to their former jobs since it has been established that even the Army is short of important textiles.

This shortage is so great that, according to the correspondent, it is threatening to become a serious danger for the war effort of the country unless it is speedily overcome.

The output of textile factories has been constantly dropping for the past few weeks and it is now 15 per cent below the production originally considered to be absolutely necessary.

U.S. OFFICER'S DIARY PROVES LOW SPIRIT

'Only a Miracle Would Save U.S.-Filipino Forces' Says A Passage

Should the American-Filipino troops win against the Japanese, it would be a miracle, stated a United States Army officer, who was an instructor of the Baguio Military Academy, in his diary left in a dugout when he fled into the fortified isle of Corregidor from the Bataan Peninsula, reports a Domei Manila dispatch dated Sunday.

The contents of the diary disclosed by Domei follows:

Undisclosed date: Arrived at the position of the Bataan Peninsula at 5.30 a.m. Attached to the G company. Due to a shortage of foodstuffs, my breakfast was only a cup of coffee, supper being a piece of cake. It was difficult to appease the soldiers who were complaining of hunger. Dreamed and missed her much.

Undisclosed date: A slight case of dysentery broke out in the company. A lot of the Japanese soldiers were sighted in the neighborhood of the first field gun regiment. The Japanese attack seemed to have been started. Kept strict watch all the night through. Inspected the sentry-line at 3 a.m.

Filipino Shoots Officer

Undisclosed date: No attack was directed on our company by the Japanese. An officer of the company was shot by a Filipino soldier, who was arrested on the spot. Probably because of poor rations, a rebellious spirit pervade the native soldiers and it is becoming difficult to appease them.

Undisclosed date: An orderly reached our company from the battalion headquarters toward 10:30 p.m. According to him, the battalion was subjected to the Japanese attack. Dispatched the second section to the rescue of the F company.

Undisclosed date: All right all day through. Started the destruction of bridges. Ordered strict watch the whole night through.

Undisclosed date: Received a report from the sentry-line to the effect that there is nothing new. A formation of Japanese planes bombed the road. At 7:30 some 200 Japanese troops attacked our cavalry unit.

Undisclosed date: At 9:30 a.m., sent out two groups of scouts. One group returned but the other failed to do so. There was an encounter in the forest of palm-trees. Our company joined the D company and exchanged fire with the Japanese for more than an hour. Our artillery position was finally captured by the Japanese who carried out a death-defying attack. We were forced to retreat.

Undisclosed date: Sighted Japanese warships off the coast. The artillery commenced shelling the warships but without any effect.

Attacked by Planes

Undisclosed date: Some Japanese planes attacked our troops stationed near us. Fortunately, damage caused was slight, it was reported to me. Reports of guns were heard on the fronts at night. Received a report that the Japanese are trying to effect a landing on the peninsula.

Undisclosed date: The order of retreat was finally given. At 5 p.m., the company went into action and reached the coastline after marching all the night through.

Undisclosed date: After marching the whole day along the coast, the company arrived at a new position. No supper was served and the company was forced to sleep without any blankets.

Undisclosed date: The company started action at 6:30 a.m. Reports of guns were heard in the distance. Occasionally, the Japanese artillery shelled our position. We feared the enemy's charge, but fortunately, we did not experience any death-defying enemy charge. At 6 p.m., the company served poor rations. Subjected to fierce enemy shelling at night.

Undisclosed date: There was a conflict of views between me and the battalion commander regarding the operations. As a result, the company was left behind in the present position. It is quite evident that there is no hope of winning by resorting to awkward tactics. All the night through the Japanese guns roared, but the company had no means to oppose the Japanese bombardment.

Guns Utterly Silenced

Undisclosed date: Two soldiers of the company were killed today. The Japanese vanguard made its appearance in the neighborhood. The enemy's bombardment did not cease even at night. Our guns were silenced completely.

Undisclosed date: Today the American-Filipino troops were scheduled to recapture Manila. The recapture of the city, however, turned out to be a daylight dream. Instead, we were pushed back deep into the mountainous regions of the Bataan Peninsula. If my observation is correct, it would be a miracle if we should win against the Japanese.

Undisclosed date: Due to the shortage of foodstuffs which is becoming more acute, native soldiers have deserted in succession. Meals are being served only twice a day, boiled rice at 10 a.m. and rice gruel at 6 p.m. The enemy shelling is becoming more intensified.

Undisclosed date: The gap between the officers and native soldiers is widening further because of poor rations. After all, we are destined to be defeated. Therefore, it would be advisable for us to surrender immediately.

Cannot Hold Out

Undisclosed date: The Japanese bombardment became more earnest today. It became difficult for me to take command of soldiers without giving them ample rations. Received information that reinforcements had arrived from Australia. However, we would not be able to hold out until their arrival.

Undisclosed date: Inspected the sentry-line at 9 a.m. Nothing particular. At 11 p.m., the Japanese tried an attack on the company. Two native soldiers deserted during the battle. Later it became known that the soldiers surrendered to the Japanese. It is indeed futile to continue our resistance against the Japanese. Our company has no alternative but to be annihilated or give up to the Japanese.

Minister Ino Adopts 22-Year-Old Orphan; Daughter of Ex-Chief of Fishery Bureau

"From now on, I'll be your father, Yukiko-san," said Agriculture and Forestry Minister Hiroya Ino to a forlorn sick girl at her bedside in a ward of the St. Jones Hospital, Koganei machi, Kitatama-gun, Tokyo Prefecture, Sunday afternoon, reports the Asahi.

The girl is Yukiko Murakami, 22 years old, fourth daughter of the late Baron Ryukichi Murakami, who once was director of the Fishery Bureau of the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry, under whom Mr. Ino worked as an official of the Ministry.

After his retirement from the post of chief of the Fishery Bureau, Baron Murakami died eight years ago, leaving behind his family. With the successive deaths of her mother and three sisters, Yukiko is now an orphan with no relatives to look after her.

The girl's lonesomeness drove her to call on her father's old acquaintance at his official residence in July, last year. Since that time, the image of the forlorn girl, the daughter of his former chief, has remained deep in the mind of Minister Ino. However, because of pressure of work as a State Minister, he did not have time to call on her living alone in the house in Hirazuka City.

On hearing that the orphan girl was now sick in the hospital, the Agriculture and Forestry Minister lost no time in driving to the hospital to cheer up the girl, saying: "I will be your father from now on and you can live with us in Tokyo instead of in Hirazuka alone."

"Mr. Ino is an old acquaintance of my late father, I was told. But I didn't expect in the least that he would be so kind to me," she said to an Asahi reporter who called on her.

Kobe Notes

The Thai Ambassador to Japan, Nai Direck Jaiyanama, on behalf of the Thai Government conferred decorations upon the honorary consuls for Thailand in Kobe, Nagoya and Yokohama respectively and the honorary Thai vice-consul in Kobe at a gala function at the Thai Embassy in Tokyo on June 10.

The Honorary Thai Consul in Kobe, Mitsuzoh Enami, Honorary Consul Kato in Nagoya, and Honorary Consul Kurata in Yokohama were the proud recipients of the Third Class of the Most Noble Order of the Crown of Thailand while the Honorary Vice-Consul in Kobe, S. Sugenoya, was decorated with the Fourth Class of the same order.

Following the presentation ceremony, the Thai Ambassador gave a congratulatory luncheon party for the recipients of the orders.

In the evening, the honorary Thai consular corps of the three aforementioned cities were hosts to a banquet at the Kane Tanaka Restaurant given for Ambassador Nai Direck, Nai Vanich Pananananda, visiting Thai Minister-Without-Portfolio, and staff members of the Thai Embassy.

The following guests were registered at the Tor Hotel on June 15: Mr. T. Amano, Mrs. M. Hirose, Mr. and Mrs. T. Inouye, Mr. C. Kitahama, Miss Y. Kosugi, Mr. A. Lesourd, Mr. P. Mazzella, Mr. H. Ohmoto, Dr. and Mrs. W. Prahl and two sons, Mr. T. Saito, Mrs. H. Schalk, Mr. A. Taraboeckia, Mr. and Mrs. T. Takagi, Mr. M. Yamada, and Mr. and Mrs. T. Yamazaki.

New arrivals at the Hotel New Osaka on June 15 were: Mr. Kenichi Kawakatsu, Dr. Ichiro Kiyose, Mr. Gentaro Ikeda, Mr. Kaoru Yamada, and Minister Hikotaro Ichikawa.

New arrivals at the Oriental Hotel on June 15 included: Mr. M. Fujiwara, Mr. T. Shijo, Mr. and Mrs. Yamanouchi, Mr. R. Takahashi, Mr. M. Maki, and Mr. K. Shimomura.

RAIL FROM THAILAND TO LINK WITH BURMA

Japanese Confident Jungle Obstacles Can Be Surmounted to Finish Job in One Year

Railway connections between Thailand and Burma, which have been on paper in the railway offices of both countries for years, will soon materialize through the efforts of the Japanese military engineering corps, according to a Nichi Nichi dispatch from an undisclosed base in Burma, reports Domei.

Both the Thai and Burmese Governments had completed plans for the railroad several times in the past, the correspondent said, but each time the idea was pigeon-holed after a second look at the jungles and the almost impassable South Shan mountains between the unfinished 350-kilometer section between Bangkok and Moulmein.

Revealing that the intervening mountains present a barrier more than 5,000-feet high, the dispatch stated that they are covered with thick matting of steaming malarial jungle, which is only inhabited by wild animals and insects. Moreover, he reported that no native tribes live in these mountains nor have hunters or other adventure seekers trekked through them.

Among the most repulsive of the numerous species of living monstrosities found in this jungle, are giant ants an inch long, which even the fiercest of four-footed animals are careful to avoid, and leeches as long and thick as one's index finger that drop from overhanging branches like hail upon any warm-blooded animal, including man, that may happen to pass under their lairs.

The worst looking although its temperament is unknown is a monstrous lizard bigger than the average Japanese, the reporter declared, admitting at the same time that he didn't try to find out if the animal was mild-tempered or not.

Despite all these natural discouragements to the introduction of civilization, Japanese military authorities have already sent through two groups of engineers for preliminary survey, who reported that the task of building a railroad through the jungle and over the mountain is, by no means, impossible.

Upon receiving the favorable reply from the pioneer surveyors, both Thailand and Burma have reportedly started preparations for fullscale construction early this month sending surveyors and building materials.

The scribe added, however, that actual construction work on the railroad will not start until the end of the rainy season in September when hundreds of elephants, especially trained for railroad work, will be thrown into the effort by Burma while at the Thailand end, the path will be blasted out by explosives.

As the enterprise will require a large number of workers, Japanese military railway experts have made plans for constructing large barracks to house laborers, and fully equipped modern hospitals will follow the rails as they extend into the jungles. It is reported that railroad surveyors estimate the job can be done in one year.

BRITISH SMUGGLERS JAILED

Special

ANKARA, June 14.—The discovery of a big smuggling ring caused a great sensation in Cairo in which three British officers are also said to be involved, it was reported from Cairo.

Large quantities of hashish had been smuggled into Egypt by British military cars from Syria and Lebanon. It was said that in the past two months, about 800 kilograms of hashish have reached Egypt.

It is understood that the British officers were arrested by the British military police.

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NEWS: 5:30, 7:00 a.m.: Noon, 3, 5, 7, 9 and 10 p.m.

TIME: 7 a.m.: Noon, 7 and 10:00 p.m.

Radio Exercise: 6, 7:50 a.m.: 2:30 p.m.

Market Reports: 11:30 a.m.: 4:30 p.m.

Music for workers 2:30 p.m.

Program Announcement: 5:50 p.m.

Juvenile Hour: 10:00 a.m.

Wednesday

—Morning—

6:30 Talk on "Kenzan Nonaka, the Pioneer," by Wakaji Kawamura; Poem Recital.

7:00 Time; News; Piano, Violin, Harp, Flute, Xylophone, Accordion, Vioblaphone, Trumpet, Zither and Organ solos.

9:00 Wartime Housekeeping Hour: Talk on "Daily Necessities," by Hideo Iketani; Music.

10:00 Juvenile Hour: Fairy tale "Issun Hoshi" by Mitsue Umeda.

11:00 National School 3rd Class Hour: Drama "Sukunahikona-no-Mikoto," by Kichiro Yokota.

—Afternoon—

12:30 Fukushima Harmonica Band: Harmonica solo, by Tsuneo Fukushima: Opera "William Tell," Overture (Rossini).

1:00 Narration: "The War Dead," by Shizue Natsukawa.

1:30 New Home Life Hour: "Science in Daily Living," by Dr. Masasaburo Uramoto.

2:00 National School 7th and 8th Class Hour: Military Lecture, "Malay Campaign and Activities of Engineer Corps", by Colonel Hanjiro Iketani.

4:00 National School Teachers' Hour: "Racial Culture of the Southern Regions," by Dr. Enku Uno.

—Evening—

6:00 Children's Hour: News; Famous Chinese stories serial, "An Ant Country," by Sakae Tsuda.

6:25 "Taiwan's Evening Program", Relayed from the Hibiya Public Hall.

6:50 Local News.

7:30 Talk on "The 47th Anniversary of the Enforcement of the Civil Administration Law," by Admiral Kiyoshi Hasegawa, the Governor-General of Taiwan.

7:50 "Italia News" from Rome.

8:00 Story Telling: "The Naval Battle Off Malay" by Noburo Nakamura; Harmonica and Accordion solos; Get-together of Boy industrial fighters.

9:00 News; Naniwabushi, by Hideo Umehara.

10:00 Time; Today's War Situation; News.

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The Vendetta of Ako

Eiji Yoshikawa

Patience

An elegantly dressed mounted warrior drew up at the entrance to the Denso Mansion, and called out,

"Chief Counselor Yanagihara, envoy of His Imperial Majesty, and Counselor Kono, envoy of the Ex-Emperor Reigen, have arrived at Shinagawa. They will rest for a short while at Takanawa, and will proceed here almost immediately."

The Counselors and followers of Lord Asano were waiting at the Denso Mansion to welcome the Imperial envoys, and when they heard this message they looked at one another with tense faces.

It was the morning of the 11th. Everyone, even the gardener and the kitchen-boy, had changed into his best clothes. During the excitement that ensued after the departure of the mounted warrior, a servant came running into the presence of Lord Asano's Counselors, and reported that a messenger had just arrived from Lord Kira Kozuke-no-Suke.

"From the Koke? What does he want?"

"The messenger said that Lord Kira sends his warning to Lord Asano not to include fish or fowl in the menu proffered to the Imperial envoys, as it is their religious abstinence day."

The Counselors, Yasui and Fujii, did not know what to do. They went at once to Lord Asano, reported the message, and said,

"There is no time to change anything in the arrangements. What shall we do?"

Lord Asano himself was in a quandary. He knew nothing about the proper selection of the menu for the delectation of the Imperial envoys. He had ordered a careful selection of the best food available from three days beforehand in preparation for this auspicious occasion. It was impossible to change anything on the spur of the moment, and the envoys would be arriving almost any minute now.

He had taken the utmost pains, practically going without sleep for several days, in his anxiety to accomplish his duty without the slightest hitch. What did Lord Kira mean by sending his warning at the last minute, when to change the slightest detail would mean the raining of the whole program?

He looked gloomily at his Counselors, and they looked despondently at the warriors who had come forth arrayed in their best to welcome the Imperial envoys.

Suddenly one of the warriors, Horibe Yasubei, said, "It may be the Koke's advice, but there is something decidedly suspicious about it. Lord Kira says that today is the religious abstinence day of the envoys, but the Imperial envoys are coming here on an important public function, and there should be no connection between the two. To be on the safe side, however, I suggest that we should prepare two courses of food."

Lord Asano nodded, approval in his eyes. "Do it," he said.

The kitchen became a turmoil of activity. Servants clad in their best, and samurai dressed in their ceremonial costumes hurried in and out, almost falling down in their haste to get things ready before the arrival of the envoys. The side-gate was enveloped in swirling clouds of dust as flurried horsemen galloped their horses in and out on errands.

The bustle had scarcely died down when the foremost retinue of the Imperial envoys arrived at the front gate of the Denso Mansion.

After the greetings were over, Yogoro Kanzaki, the foot-soldier, burst into the warriors' quarters impetuously, and exclaimed, "It's a lie!"

He glanced round at the astonished faces. "That badger of a Koke," he went on; "there is no doubt that he has some grudge against this house. I have just asked one of the men in the envoys' retinue, and he told me it was all nonsense about the religious abstinence day of the Imperial envoys. There is no such thing, and the Koke has told us a downright lie!"

The news spread like wildfire throughout the household, and there was not one, high or low, who did not tighten his lips in indignation at the Koke's attempted treachery. Lord Asano heard the news, and his ministers looked at him anxiously, afraid that he might give vent to his anger in the presence of the Imperial envoys.

But Lord Asano's demeanor was urbane and unruffled and his manner was faultless as he welcomed the envoys.

Yogoro Kanzaki and Yasubei Horibe witnessed the scene from afar, and there was a suspicion of tears in their eyes as they glanced at each other, for they knew well what tumultuous emotions must be raging in the breast of their lord beneath his placid exterior. Yogoro's eyes were red-rimmed and blood-shot, and Yasubei's eyelids were threatening to stick together, for both of them had not slept a single wink the previous night. They had been busy carrying the priceless utensils and other ceremonial articles from the store-house in Teppozu to the Denso Mansion.

After the afternoon banquet, the servants were carrying the empty trays down the corridors to the kitchen when a swirl of dust outside the front gates announced the arrival of the retinue of Lord Tsuchiya Sagami-no-Kami and other lords. Lord Tsuchiya and the lords accompanying him made elaborate greetings to the Imperial envoys. The retinue of palanquins and horses had scarcely departed when its place was taken by that of Minbu Hatakeyama, a well-known Koke.

"Your arrangements are splendid," he remarked to the followers of Lord Asano. "I sympathize with you, for the task of entertaining the Imperial envoys for seven days is no easy one. Take good care of the health of Lord Asano Takumi-no-Kami."

The Koke soon took his departure. Magodayu Okuda, one of the oldest retainers, escorted him to the front gates, and said.

"We are overwhelmed at your kind words of advice. Our lord has always been of a vigorous constitution, and we his followers have no worries about his health. With regard to the correct ceremonial procedures, Lord Kira Kozuke-no-Suke has kindly consented to act as our adviser, and everything is being carried out without a single mishap."

The old retainer bowed several times after the departing Koke.

Magodayu was discussing the arrangements for the evening with his assistants when a young samurai knelt down outside the sliding door of his room, and said:

"Master Okuda, you are wanted."

The samurai was Jurozaemon Isogai, one of the handsomest men in Lord Asano's service, and his ceremonial dress fitted him perfectly, accentuating his good looks.

"Oh, is that you, Isogai? What is it?"

"Lord Kira has come to inspect the proceedings."

"Ho, Lord Kira?"

Magodayu left the room at once. He had hardly taken a few steps when he heard Lord Kira's voice raised in harsh, unpleasant tones from the direction of the front veranda. The aged Magodayu hastened his faltering steps in the direction of the voice.

Lord Kira was standing erect, his eyes glaring fiercely at the three followers of Lord Asano bowing before him. He was tapping fiercely at the lacquered edge of the screen in front of the ceremonial hall with his fan, and was saying,

"What is this? Eh, answer me, what is this?"

The attendants in front of him cowered lower on the floor.

"What does this screen here mean?" Lord Kira continued harshly. "Is this picture of a dragon and a tiger by Hogen Motonobu Kano so prized by you that you have to put it here? Answer me."

The attendants pressed their heads closer to the floor.

"By whose orders did you place this screen here? Whose orders?" Lord Kira's voice grew harsher, and his brows darker.

Magodayu, advanced, and kneeling on the floor with his hands placed in front of his knees, he looked up at Lord Kira.

"I beg your pardon, but will you kindly condescend to tell me what is wrong with this screen. Do you find disfavor with the picture painted on it, or with its position?" he asked politely.

"What are you?" Lord Kira shot at him.

"I am Magodayu Okuda, Chief of the Wardrobe," said the aged retainer humbly.

"Call your master. I wish to give my instructions directly to him. What is Lord Asano doing?"

"I will inform him of your arrival at once."

"H'm," Lord Kira turned up his eyes, and looked disapprovingly at the ceiling. "The ceiling has not been dusted. How dared you welcome the Imperial envoys in this fashion? You have been guilty of an unprecedented breach of etiquette."

Hardly had he finished his grouching remarks when Lord Asano hurried out, and kneeling down, said,

"Pray, if you find any fault with the arrangements, blame me, and not my followers. The responsibility is mine."

"Ah, so there you are, Lord Asano." Lord Kira's manner was as uncompromising as ever.

"Thank you very much for coming to inspect the arrangements. I am overwhelmed at your kindness."

"Your duty is to entertain the envoys. You need not try any flattery with me. But to return to the point in question, what do you mean by putting this screen here? You have the honor of welcoming the Imperial envoys, who have come on a long and tiresome journey, and the first thing that you do is make them look at this dismal black and white painting. Why have you not put out a bright, colored painting?"

"I am extremely sorry that you disapprove of this painting, but according to private instructions from Lord Tsuchiya, the Chief Court Counselor. . . ."

"What? When did Lord Tsuchiya become one of the Koke? Is it your intention to arrange all the proceedings according to instructions from Lord Tsuchiya?"

"Indeed not, Lord Kira. Such is not my intention."

"It seems to me that you are trying to obtain the goodwill of Lord Tsuchiya. In the history of my illustrious family, there is not a single instance when we allowed a black and white painting to be shown on such an auspicious occasion as this."

"I beg your pardon. This screen shall be replaced at once with one that has a colored painting on it. Lord Tsuchiya warned me that everything should be characterized by plainness and frugality . . ."

"What, Lord Tsuchiya again? Lord Tsuchiya this, and Lord Tsuchiya that. How shall the Koke stand if you Lord Tsuchiya me all the time?"

"Indeed, I pray you will not take it in such a spirit. I beg that you will warn and advise me on any point that is improper or incorrect, without any reserve."

Lord Asano's face was pale, and he bowed low till his head almost touched the floor. His followers felt as though they were sitting on ice, and their hearts were well-nigh bursting with unshed tears of mortification.

An uncomfortable silence followed. Suddenly the harsh, cackling laughter of Lord Kira broke the silence.

"Fool!" Lord Kira almost spat out; "It is against the law of nature that a wooden image should teach a living man. Do as you please. Ha, ha, ha, let your actions be your own responsibility."

Lord Kira turned round, his long, black sleeve almost brushing Lord Asano's bowed head. Lord Asano heard his rapid footsteps receding in the distance. The blood was drumming in his ears, and the next moment he would have sprung up, his drawn sword in his hand, if

Crack!

Magodayu's fist hit the cypress-wood floor with a force that threatened to break it.

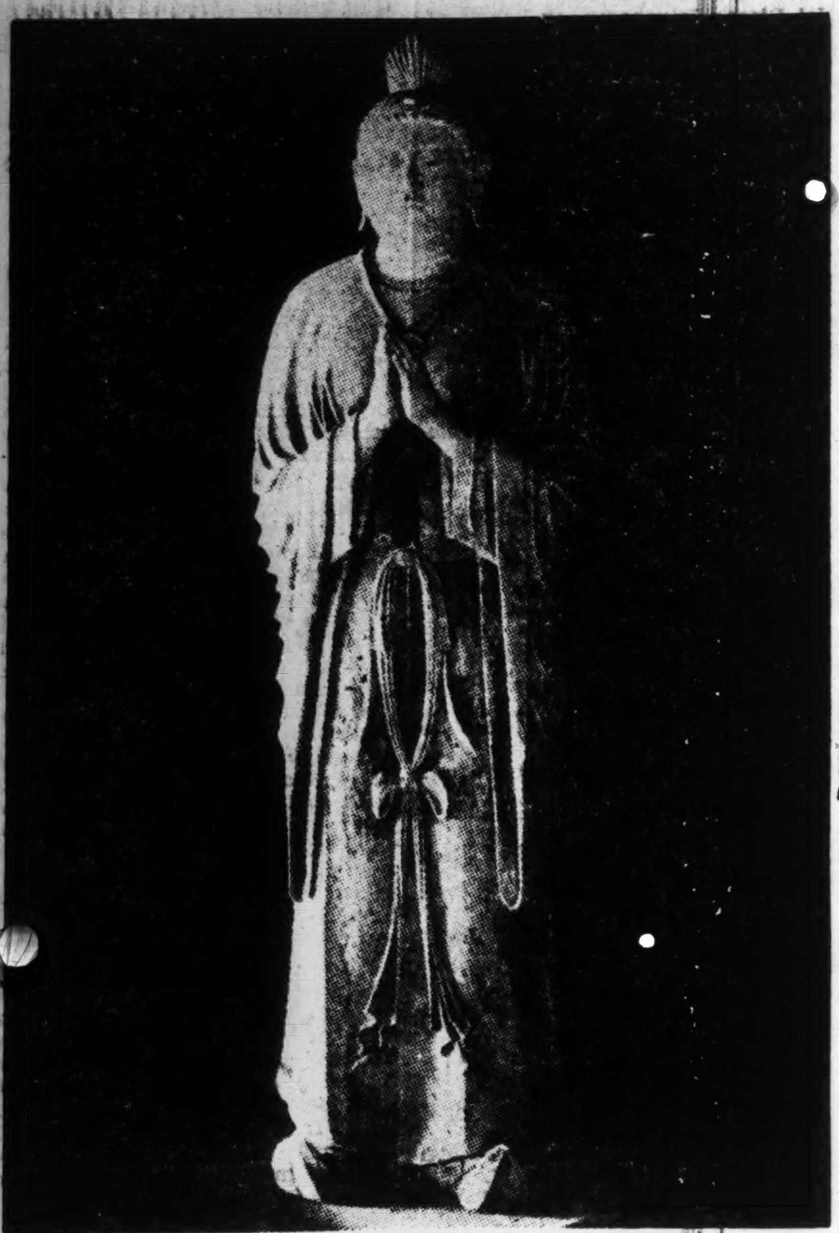
"Lord! Milord! . . . " the faithful retainer grasped his master from behind, and held on with all his might.

A red mist of anger blurred Lord Asano's vision, and his hand trembled on the hilt of his sword. "Let go!" he wanted to cry out, but the words would not come.

"Patience! Milord, patience!" the aged retainer wanted to say, but his words would not come either. Unshed tears swelled in their hearts as they remained thus, immobile as marble statues, while the insolent Lord Kira swept out of the gates.

(To Be Continued)

Clay Sculpture, Tempyo Era, 729-67



The clay statues of the Tempyo Era are represented at their best in the Hokke-do chapel at Nara. On either side of the main figure in the chapel stands a clay figure. One of the two, the image of Gakkwo, shown above, is particularly fine, surpassing all the rest in the chapel. It measures 2.6 meters in height, and stands calmly with hands clasped in prayer That the technique of clay modelling had reached a stage of almost superhuman perfection will be seen in its well rounded and quiet attitude, which expresses inner spirituality. The refined dignity of the divine face, which is miraculously combined with human beauty, cannot be surpassed by any other statue. The deeply modelled drapery folds seem as fine as the best of Archaic Greek.

The Fair Sex at Home

Masanori Oshima

The place of the Japanese woman is at home, wives very seldom go out to earn, this right being reserved for husbands. Not only must a bride serve her husband but all the members of the "Ie" which she has newly joined. It is her duty to make a harmonious household, and being the new member, must strive the harder, adapting herself to her "in-laws," not only her mother-in-law and father-in-law, but the many brothers, sisters, cousins, aunts, and uncles, and often grandparents—of her husband, whose clan may be of appalling scope, and bringing freshness and concord into this large household.

This is an arduous task, requiring stern self-discipline, but it trains the Japanese woman in her characteristic virtues. Beautiful manners, industriousness, patience, gentleness, and an inward grace are cultivated by the bride's efforts in the new "Ie." These qualities have an incalculable influence on their children and upon the spiritual life of the Japanese people in general.

Though the wife's responsibility is to make a good home for the husband and his family, her greatest duty is the rearing of children to which she devotes most of her energy. Being very fond of their children, Japanese mothers stay much at home to take personal care of them rather than employing nurses or nurse maids. And if they go out, they take their children along, the infants strapped to their backs. Fewer children would mean less work and worry, but the Japanese mothers do not mind a large family since it means the prosperity of the "Ie." They therefore feel it their duty, honor, and joy to bring up many respectable children.

Modesty of Japanese Woman

But the modern age has brought about in Japan great economic changes, with a higher standard of living, greater costs, and an increase in the trials of life. Therefore, there is a tendency toward having smaller families among the intelligentsia who feel more anxious about the future of their children. This is not a result, however, of an individualistic and selfish philosophy. The women of Japan find a deep inward joy in dedicating their lives to the service of their families. They are quite content to remain obscure, working in their shady corner; it is for the glory of the "Ie."

But there is here, as everywhere, room for improvement. Our women must look more to the culture of their minds and strive to elevate their position in society. Still, to those who consider themselves links in the long chain of ancestors and descendants, there is no greater distinction than serving society through their family. Although Japanese women may not be able to attain fame and wealth, they know that it is upon their constant efforts that the advancement of their family and race depend. So, though if goes unacclaimed, women's self-sacrificing devotion is always working as a latent power, as the salt of the earth, of creating a future generation.

No public commendation crowns the services of our mothers, but the fruits of their labors appear in the world through their children and families. Great men almost always have been brought up by wise mothers, whose influence is eternal. It is often a mother's unfailing love rather than logical preaching that saves young men from wrong-doing. In the present conflict the last cry of young soldiers dying on the battlefield is. "Tenno-heika Banzai!" ("Long live the Emperor!") and then feebly, "Mother!" Such is the love and gratitude in the hearts of men for their mothers.

Scenery

If Beauty is the essence of nature, it finds heightened expression in the pleasing landscapes of Japan. In no country has art put its touch on so many things, and on so many small and commonplace things. Art, indeed, seems to rival nature and to spread beauty over the whole of life.

An old Shintoist said, "Japan is like a pine tree growing naturally in the mountains. Other countries are like a pine trimmed, shaped and planted in a garden."

An abundance of rain and the warm ocean current from the south, together with the hot summer sun, explain the rich vegetation which clothes the mountain ranges. Inlets, bays and mountain lakes afford still water with sharply defined reflections.

Numerous waterfalls and deep gorges are screened by overhanging branches of trees. Frozen waterfalls with countless icicles shimmering in the sunlight are seen from mountain roads in the winter. Snow falls at rare intervals and piles up on every little branch and twig, and is soon gone.

The rainy season with its daily downpour of showers fills up the ponds for the rice fields, and the autumn storms drive horizontal raindrops deep into the forests and mountain sides, making of Japan a well watered garden.

The Japanese say, "Mountains without sea do not make scenery; the sea without mountains does not make scenery. Combined they make a landscape."

The tender feeling the people have toward nature is shown in the following poem:

"The cherry blossoms are passing out.
I am so fond of them that I grudge
Even a night's sleep."

The Japanese coast is broken by many bays, inlets, white sandy beaches, and countless small islands. Cliffs and beaches alternate to give variety to the shore line. Pine trees grow to the water's edge and afford the ideal foreground tracery so sought after by painters and photographers. The water is the scene of many picturesque activities, fishing sails, sampans and steamers. Fields usually lie between the beach and the mountains although they are found in many unexpected places. Men and women can still be seen standing knee-deep in mud and water to transplant the tiny rice shoots.

The natural scenery is so perfect that a lovely landscape in any country is called "Japanesque" or the more common "Japanesey." The mountains are green with foliage throughout the year. Evergreens are of many shades and are mingled with bamboo, orange trees, eucalyptus, cryptomeria, camphor and hundreds of others. In fact, Japan can boast of a greater variety of trees than any other country.

Scenery is not found on the grand scale. Frequent mists give the illusion of great distance by throwing a veil before the mountains.

We have been taught that God created the world in six days and on the seventh He rested. It is reasonable to assume that the seventh day was spent in diversion. Having formed the world on so great a scale, nothing could be more restful than making a miniature garden of small lakes, waterfalls, rivers, mountains, fields, bays, beaches, seashores, cliffs, gorges and hot springs until all the space was filled, then dotting it with every kind of tree and flowering shrub, adding as finishing touches clouds and misty veils of fog.

This, indeed, might well have been the form of divine diversion, and thus you have Japan.

"Kyujutsu"

From the earliest times the Japanese were renowned archers, and the bow is mentioned in the oldest records, being the most important weapon of Emperor Jimmu's warriors when he made his famous expedition from Kyushu to the North.

The Japanese bow is the mightiest of all, measuring some 7 feet 6 inches from tip to tip.

During the Ashikaga period, 1336-1573, archery ceased to be practised very much, but a great revival was experienced during the Tokugawa period, even though firearms had been introduced at the time. In olden times the archers probably rested their bows on the ground and shot in a kneeling position.

Today almost every school teaches archery, for it is a fine exercise which promotes grace, keenness of eye, and mental discipline. Many people practise in their gardens, for this sport may be practised in small spaces and even inside the house, moreover, the equipment is quite inexpensive.

National archery contests are held annually, for both men and women.

Many great archers are mentioned in Japanese history. The story of Nasu-no-Yoichi is known to many.

Nasu-no-Yoichi was a celebrated Japanese archer, sometimes called the Japanese William Tell.

At the Battle of Yashima (1185) a boat belonging to the Tairas came close to the beach where the Genjis were stationed and a lady challenged any of their warriors to shoot down a fan which was fixed to the masthead of the vessel.

Minamoto Yoshitsune accepted the challenge and ordered a young archer named Yoichi, from the district of Nasu, to shoot it down. Thereupon Yoichi rode into the sea and took aim. But to his dismay he noticed that the fan was swayed with the movement of the ship. Closing his eyes, he prayed to the God of Hachiman; he then took aim and loosed his arrow, which broke the rivet of the fan or "kaname" to the great admiration of both friends and foes.

Yoichi took the fan as his family crest after this great feat.

Tales From The Kojiki

Takeshi Sato

Trials

Oyabiko-no-Kami said to Oanamuchi-no-Kami "Go thou to Neno-Katasu-Kuni where dwells Susano-o-no-Mikoto. He, I assure thee, will see to it that all will be well with thee." Following the advice, the deity went to Susano-o-no Mikoto. There he met the latter's daughter Suseri-Hime, and with the first exchange of glances the two pledged themselves to each other.

The princess then went into her home to her father saying, "Father, a most handsome deity has come to us."

The father deity, seeing the caller, exclaimed, "This is the deity, Ashihara-Shiko-o-no-Mikoto."

He then called the newly arrived deity into his home and made him sleep in a cellar full of snakes, whereupon Suseri-Hime gave to her espoused deity a scarf that acted as a charm against snakes, saying: "Should the snakes come upon thee, drive them away by waving the scarf thrice."

As he followed her instruction, the snakes were calmed, and after a peaceful sleep, he was able to come out of the cellar unharmed the following morning.

The following night he was put in a cellar full of centipedes, but he was able to sleep peacefully again by means of the charm against centipedes given to him by the princess.

Susano-o-no-Mikoto put him to another trial. He shot a whizzing arrow into a wide prairie and commanded him to fetch it. As the latter was in the prairie, searching for the arrow, he set fire to the dry grass and surrounded the youth with fire. The young deity was in a plight with no means of escape when a tiny mouse appeared and said. "The inside is hollow-hollow; the outside is narrow-narrow."

Thereupon, he stamped upon the spot, which burst open. He went into the hole and while he was in there, the fire passed over him. At that time the mouse came out with the arrow in its mouth and presented it to him. The feather of the shaft had been nibbled off by the creature's young ones.

His wife, Suseri-Hime-no-Mikoto concluded that he had died and came crying toward the prairie with the funeral necessaries in her hands. Her father deity, too, thinking that the young god was dead, was standing by when Oanamuchi-no-Mikoto came to him with the arrow.

Thereupon, the father deity took him into a wide room and commanded him to take the lice from his hair. The young deity was horrified to see countless centipedes crawling in his hair.

His wife again came to his rescue with some berries and some red clay. He crunched the berries, put the red clay into his mouth, and spat them out together. Imagining that the youthful deity was spitting out the centipede that he had crunched, Susano-o-no-Mikoto was greatly pleased with him, and dozed off into heavy slumber.

Seeing the father deity in that state, Oanamuchi-no-Kami tied his hair to a rafter of that room, and after placing against the door a stone so large that it would require five hundred men to move it, he carried his wife on his back and ran off, taking with him the father deity's life-sword, life-bow and arrow, and heavenly lyre studded with jewelry.

Unfortunately, in his haste the lyre hit a tree and made a sound so loud that the earth trembled. The sleeping deity was awakened by this sound, and as he jumped up he pulled down the house. However, while he was untying his hair, the two ran far out of his reach.

The father deity ran after them as far as Yomatsu-Hirasaka, which divided the Land of Darkness from the earth, and screamed out to Oanamuchi-no-Kami, "With the life-sword and life bow and arrow thou hath carried away pursue thee thy brethren deities to the slopes of the hills and to the rapids of the river. Then, after conquering them do thou become Okuninushi-no-Mikoto, the Master Deity of the Great Land, and Utsushikunitama-no-Kami, the Protecting Deity of the Earthly World.

"Then making my daughter, Suseri-Hime thy lawful wife, plant thou pillars deep into the earth at the foot of Mount Uka, also put crossbeams so high that they would reach the Plain of High Heavens, and live thou in that palace, O thou fortunate rascal."

Oanamuchi-no-Kami chased away his many brothers from every hill slope and every river rapids and after getting rid of them began the great work of establishing order in the land.

The Scarecrow

Now, the formerly mentioned Yakami-Hime married Oanamuchi-no-Kami as she had promised. She was then brought from Inaba, but fearing his chief wife, Suseri-Hime, she went back to her home in Inaba, leaving her child in the fork of a tree. For this reason the child was called Kinomata-no-Kami, or Tree-fork Deity.

As Okuninushi-no-Mikoto was standing at the Cape of Miho, a deity clad in the skin of a tiger-moth came from the distant sea on a round boat called Ame-no-Kagami-no-Fune.

Okuninushi-no-Mikoto asked him his name but he would not answer. The master deity then asked his attendants but none could tell him. Just at that time a frog came up and said, "I am sure that the scarecrow knows."

The scarecrow, upon being summoned, said, "This is Sukuna-Hikona-no-Kami, the son of Kamimusubi-no-Kami."

The Great Ancestral God, Kamimusubi-no-Kami was then asked and he replied, "This must most certainly be my child. Among my children was one born from between my fingers. This must be that child. Sukunahiko, become a brother to Ashihara-Shikoo-no-Mikoto (or Okuninushi-no-Mikoto) and establish order in the land."

Accordingly, Oanamuchi-no-Kami and Sukunahiko-no-Kami worked together in establishing order. However, after a while the latter went to Tokoyo-no-Kuni (a fairly-land lying to the south-west of Japan way beyond the seas.)

Now, this Kuebiko, who was able to inform about Sukunahiko-no-Kami is what is now known as the scare-crow standing in rice fields. Although he is one legged, he knows everything about this world.

Okuninushi-no-Mikoto was sorely disappointed at the departure of Sukunabiko-no-Kami. "How can I administer this land alone? With whom shall I do this great work from now?" he pined.

A deity then came toward him, lighting the sea radiantly.

"Enshrine me well. Then perhaps I will help thee with thy administration. Otherwise, I can not help thee," he declared.

"But how, O Deity, should I enshrine thee?"

"Enshrine me on the summit of the mountain that lies furthest east among the many green mountains that surround the Province of Yamato like a large fence," the newly arrived deity said. This is the god that is enshrined now on the summit of the different mountains. (The Deity of Miwa enshrined at the Government Shrine of Miwa.)

The Mission

One day the Great Sun Goddess graciously said, "Toyo-Ashihara-no-Nakatsukuni is the land where my son Ameno-Oshihomimi-no-Mikoto shall govern," and was pleased to send him to that land. In accordance with this command Ameno-Oshihomimi-no-Mikoto went on the Floating Bridge of Heaven, but seeing that the land was in a great tumult, he immediately came back and reported about it to the Great Sun Goddess.

The millions of deities were then summoned on the bed of the heavenly river, Ameno-Yasukawa, by Takami-Musubi-no-Kami and the Great Sun Goddess. The resourceful deity, Omoikane-no-Mikoto was also called upon to think up a scheme.

The Great Sun Goddess graciously said, "This Central Land of Reed Plains is a land to be governed by my descendants. Yet there are many earthly deities there now who are causing incessant wars amongst them. Which deity should be sent there to control them?"

Thereupon Omoikane-no-Kami, after talking the matter over with the many deities, presentd his idea to the Great Sun Goddess. "I humbly think that it would be best to send Amenohohi-no-Kami," he said.

This deity was sent according to the suggestion, but he curried favor with Okuninushi-no-Mikoto and did not return to report even after three years.

Takami-Musubi-no-Kami and Amaterasu-Omikami most graciously said again to the various gods, "Amenohohi-no-Kami, whom we have sent to the Central Land of Reed Plains has not reported on his mission for a long time. Whom shall we send next?"

Omoikane-no-Mikoto suggested again, "Will it please Thine Augustness to send Ame-Wakahiko, the son of Ama-tsu-Kunitama-no-Kami?"

Whereupon the Great Sun Goddess bestowed upon his deity Ameno-Makakoyumi, a bow for shooting deer, and Ameno-Habaya, a very fast arrow, and sent him to that land.

The deity, however, espoused the daughter of Okuninushi-no-Mikoto upon reaching there. He moreover, wished to make the land his own and did not go back to report on his mission even after eight years.

The Recoiling Arrow

A divine council was called again. "Ame-Wakahiko, too, cometh back not to report. I wish to know what keepeth him there so long. Which deity shall I send?" the Great Sun Goddess asked.

In accordance with the suggestion of Omoikane-no-Kami, a command was given to the pheasant, Nakime.

"Go thou and say to Ame-Wakahiko 'Thou hast been sent to the Central Land of Reed Plains to conquer and bring under thy submission the warring gods. Yet why dost thou not go back to report thy mission even after eight years? Speak thus to the unfaithful deity,'" bade the Great Sun Goddess.

Accordingly, the pheasant descended from Takamaga-Hara, and perching on the luxuriant cassia-tree at the gate of the deity's palace, conveyed fully the message of the Great Sun Goddess.

Ameno-Sagume heard him and said to Ame-Wakahiko, "There is on yonder tree a bird that cries queerly. Thou shouldst kill him."

Incited thus by her, the deity took Ameno-Hajiyumi and Ameno-Kagoya, the heavenly bow and arrow given to him by the Great Sun Goddess, and shot the pheasant. The arrow pierced his heart and flew high into the sky to the bed of the heavenly river where Amaterasu-Omikami was graciously sitting with Takami-Musubi-no-Kami.

The latter deity, upon looking at the arrow, found blood on its feathers.

"This is that arrow which the Great Sun Goddess hath bestowed upon Ameno-Wakahiko." So saying, he said the words, "If this be the arrow which Ame-Wakahiko hath used to subdue the warring gods according to the command, let it not hit him. However, if he holds any evil intentions, let him die by this arrow," and the Great Deity shot the arrow down through the hole from which it had come.

The arrow hit Ame-Wakahiko on his chest as he lay sleeping on a lounging chair.

From this episode originated the proverb, "There is danger in a recoiling arrow."

(To be Continued)

The Family Citadel

The family being the cradle of all human life, the true understanding of the spiritual characteristics of family life leads to the understanding of the cultural characteristics of the nation—its customs, social system, and its mode of thinking. Especially is it so in Japan, which is founded upon the family system, and where family life is so strong.

To designate a unified household, there is a term called "Ie." "Ie" in Japan means the historic, consanguineous, and spiritual inheritance from ancestor to descendant in one unbroken line. Therefore, every individual, whether married or not, possesses an "Ie" which always commands the highest consideration. Hence, a man and woman may not marry as individuals, but as the son and the daughter of selected families, with the primary object of perpetuating their "Ie," which is their spiritual heritage.

Therefore, in Japan the new home of a new couple is really not new, but merely the continuation of an old "Ie," in which the parent-child relationship dominates.

The "Ie" is perpetuated by the oldest son, the other children establishing branch families. In the cases of families without a son, a husband is adopted for the eldest daughter to carry on the line. When there are no children at all, a son is adopted, and some close male relative continues the "Ie."

Family Unity

We find in Japanese history the reasons for emphasis on tradition and the historical continuance of the family line. After the mingling of various Oriental peoples in prehistoric times to form one Yamato race—the Japanese—they lived for centuries in isolated peace, undisturbed by migration or by successful invasion. This did much to strengthen the feeling of a historical family. Furthermore, the Japanese are predominantly an agricultural nation, and land will hold people in one place; thus, from ancient times parents and children worked together on the soil, acquiring a deep love of country and a spirit of harmony and peace. Then, too, Japan being a small, insular country with a congested population, nomadic life could not very well be pursued.

A good example of family unity is "hoji," the Buddhist ceremony for the worship of ancestors on the anniversary of their decease. The ceremony of "hoji" at a Buddhist temple symbolizes the perpetuation of the family line. A priest is called to conduct the memorial services for departed ancestors while members of the family gather to recollect the past and contemplate the future. Both the ancestors and descendants are felt to live in the present generation. This, of course, is a universal principle, but Japanese experience it with special intensity. External circumstances may be changed for the sake of expediency, but the spiritual feeling of family unity remains unaltered.

Japanese Calligraphy

To fully appreciate the beauty of Japanese writing, one must watch a skilled calligraphist at work. The Japanese write with the whole body, that is to say that their body must be in the right position for them to write well, the whole forearm being used.

No full understanding of Japanese aesthetics can be reached by those who do not understand the written characters. They are symbols of ideas, but they are not pictures of things; and therefore a man who takes up his brush to trace them is not distracted by any mishap to represent or even to suggest a concrete reality, but aims at making shapes whose beauty is their very own and does not depend upon their significance. For him to write beautifully is to solve fundamental problems of art.

Calligraphy is regarded by the Japanese as an art rather than a bare means of communication, and poems are often more prized for their beautiful calligraphy than for their literary merit.

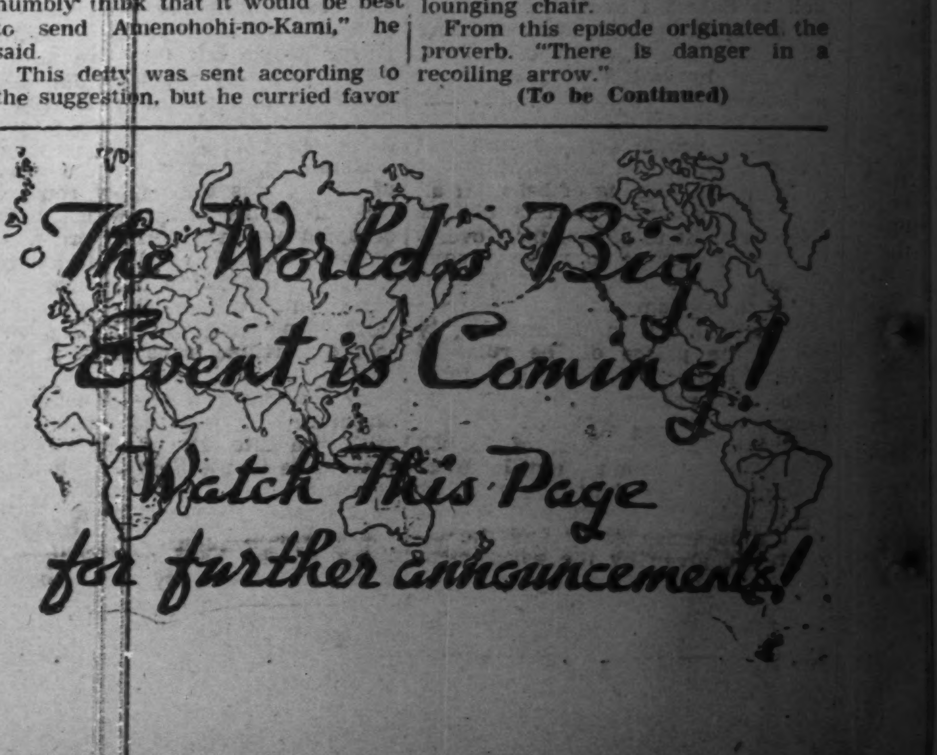
Ono-no-Tofu

Ono-no-Tofu was a celebrated calligraphist born in 1894 who served successively under the Emperors Daigo, Sujaku and Murakami.

It is said that as a youngster he was unable to master calligraphy and had almost despaired of success when one day he noticed a small green frog trying to reach a leaf on the sloping branches of a weeping willow tree. The frog tried persistently to reach it and finally on the eighth attempt was successful.

He felt sure that the Gods had provided him with an object lesson and set to work to master the subject he found so difficult. He succeeded so well that he was acclaimed the greatest calligrapher of the time.

His story is often told to children to encourage them to persevere.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BUSINESSMEN GAIN ADDED IMPORTANCE

Healthy Development of Co-Prosperity Sphere Now Rests With Them

MUST WORK WITH UNITY

Member of Parliament Points Out How U.S. Is Relying On Economic Victory

"There is no time to be lost. We must accelerate the establishment of the Co-Prosperity Sphere of East Asia. This is what we must accomplish first before all other things," says Dr. Kazutaro Kayano, M. P., in an article in Tuesday's issue of the Nihon Kogyo Shimbun, the gist of which follows:

"I can state with assurance that the Anglo-Americans no longer have any opportunity of defeating Japan in an armed clash. This being the case, they are exerting their utmost to beat us by gaining victory through economic warfare.

"In order for Japan to frustrate these efforts, therefore, we must work as one complete unit to finish the construction of the Co-Prosperity Sphere of Greater East Asia and this with the least possible delay. In this connection, it goes without saying that Japan must take the role of leader. Otherwise, the establishment of any co-prosperity sphere in the Orient will bring no benefit to the Asiatic nations.

Task Is Not Easy

The work we are required to execute in this connection is as heavy as it is complicated and can hardly be accomplished without the zealous and enthusiastic efforts by all of us. There are many things to be done prior to the establishment of the Co-Prosperity Sphere of Greater East Asia. In the first place we must effect a radical reform of our foreign trade and manufacturing industry. Unless we succeed in our efforts here, Japan will never find herself a leader of the Asiatic nations. If we leave our manufacturing industry as it is, we shall experience great difficulties in leading the nations of the Orient.

Chemical Industry Important

The future prosperity of Greater East Asia is largely dependent on the development of heavy chemical industries. Japan's progress in this field is not quite satisfactory as yet when compared with the first rate industrial nations of the world, although it is true that our country is making big strides in various lines of heavy chemical industries of late. For instance, our productivity in the metal industry in 1939 was 680 on the basis 100 for 1929; 560 in the machine and instrument industry; 321 in the chemical industry and 131 in the spinning industry, etc. This is a remarkable progress indeed, but not quite up to the standard of the first rate industrial nations in general.

The same thing may be said of the increase in the planned investments. Until a required reform is executed in this connection, East Asia will remain dependent on various nations outside the Co-Prosperity Sphere relative to the supply of some commodities. With little exaggeration, it may be said that the healthy development of Greater East Asia rests on the shoulders of our businessmen, financiers, chemists and engineers who are responsible for the promotion of our trade and industry.

HUGE WARTIME DEBENTURE BEING PREPARED FOR JULY

Powerful Syndicate to Be Formed From Leading Banks for Smooth Disposal

To further facilitate the supply of industrial funds for key industries whose smooth operation is deemed indispensable to the execution of the war, the Wartime Financing Corporation established only a short time ago is making preparations for the issue of wartime financing debentures early in July, in order to raise funds for financing various wartime industrial undertakings, reports Domei.

According to the corporation's plan, long term debentures totaling ¥600,000,000 and short term debentures totaling ¥400,000,000 will be issued this year.

The issue amount being enormous, an elaborate plan will be formulated concerning flotation and consumption. In order to dispose of the debentures smoothly, a powerful syndicate will be formed by the end of this month.

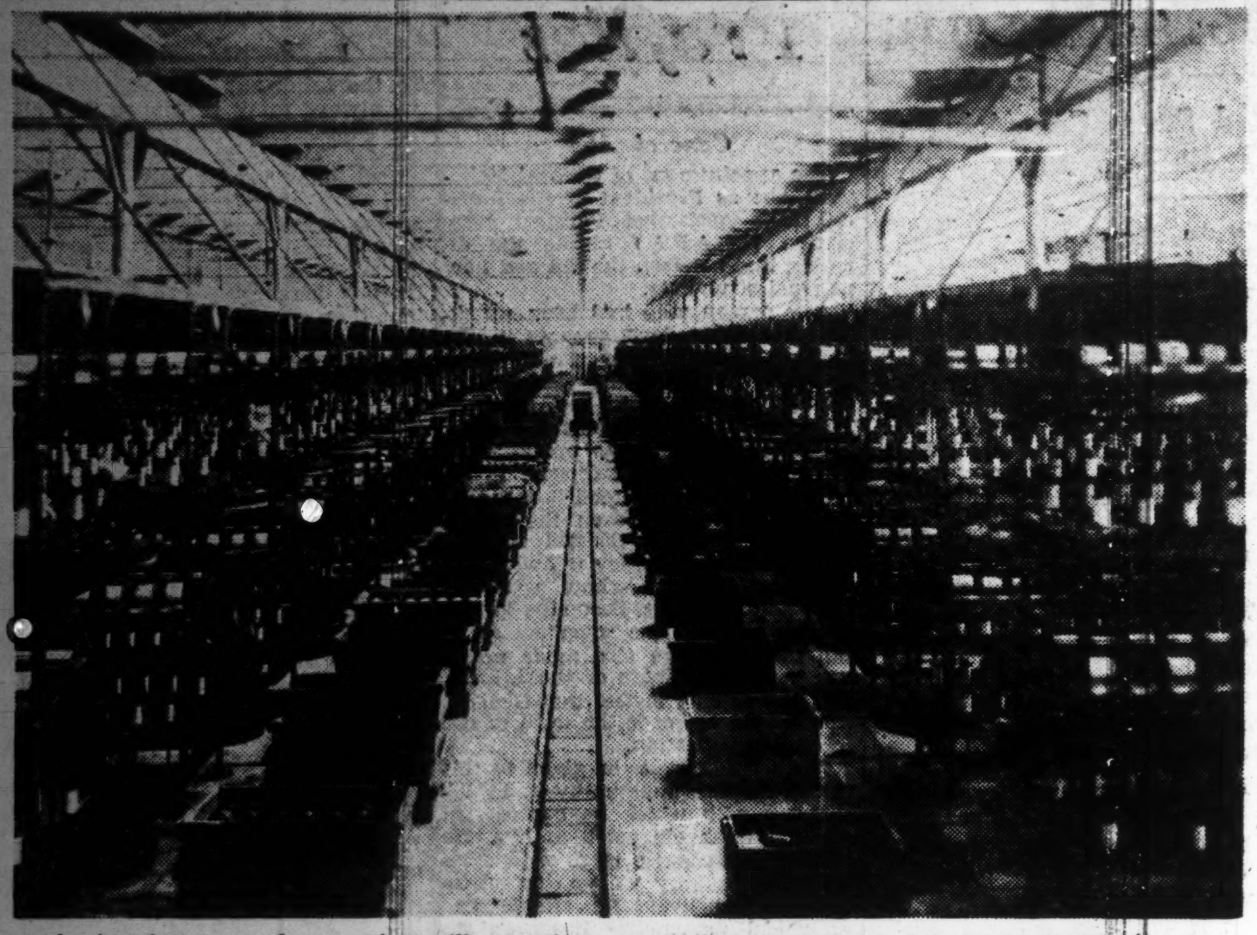
It is likely that members of the syndicate will include the Industrial Bank of Japan, the Daiichi Ginko, the Mitsui Bank, the Mitsubishi Bank, the Dai-hyaku Bank, the Nomura Bank, the Sanwa Bank, the Yasuda Bank, the Sumitomo Bank, the Tokai Bank, the Kobe Bank, the Mitsui Trust Company, the Mitsubishi Trust Company, the Yasuda Trust Company, the Sumitomo Trust Company and the Sanwa Trust Company, in addition to such special banks as the Hypothec Bank of Japan, the Bank of Chosen, the Bank of Taiwan and the Hokkaido Colonial Bank.

Bill Clearings

June 16
(In ¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	278,450	221,0[illegible]9
Balance	35,527	[illegible]

High Standard Production Mills



An interior scene of a weaving mill operating in Japan. Vouchsafed by foreign experts after their inspection of our textile industries, there is every reason to boast of the high standard of the unique craftsmanship peculiar to this line of industry. All this seems to have been accentuated by the huge demand for Japan-made cloths that were particularly augmented during World War I. Now that the Southern Areas have been brought into the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, those concerned are prepared to redouble their efforts for the betterment of quality and the increase in output to the satisfaction of all the peoples of the Co-Prosperity Sphere.

BRISK TRANSACTIONS ON TOKYO EXCHANGE

News of Additional War Results And Indian Agitations Reflect on Market

True to the bulls' expectation of a broad recovery of stock prices, following the unloading effected by hasty profit-takers toward the end of last week, the Tokyo Stock Exchange staged another scene of brisk transactions in the morning and afternoon sessions yesterday. Bullish factors for the day being attributable to the news of additional war results off Midway Islands released by the Imperial Headquarters, and the agitations gaining in intensity among the Indians for their independence.

Particularly noticeable was the long list of igans scored in the long-term section. Fuji Spinning, for instance, rose by ¥2.30, its new by ¥1.70, Kanebo by ¥1.70, its new by ¥1.20, Japan-China Spinning by ¥1.30, Chosen Spinning by ¥3.10, its new by ¥3.70 and ¥2.10 for July and August delivery respectively, Toyo Rayon by ¥1.50, Toyo Steamship by ¥2.10 for July delivery, Ishikawajima Shipbuilding by ¥1.20, Mitsubishi Mining by ¥2.80, Hokkaido Coal by ¥2.40, its new by ¥4.00 and ¥3.50 for June and August delivery respectively, Furukawa Industrial by ¥2.80, Mitsubishi Machinery by ¥2.80, Toyo Bearing by ¥1.90, Japan Dust Iron by ¥2.30 for June delivery, Japan Carbon by ¥3.00, Japan Gun Powder by ¥2.00 and Asahi Glass by ¥1.40. Equally significant was the sharp advances attained by peacetime industriatls. Oji Paper, for instance, jumped up by ¥5.40 and ¥4.20 for June and August delivery respectively, Toa Tobacco by ¥1.60 and Manchoukuo Tobacco by ¥2.00 for July delivery.

In contrast to the broad recovery staged in the long-term section, stock prices of the familiar wares in the short-term section remained within a narrow range of fluctuations by reason of the bulls' attention now centered on the larger variety of wares peculiar to the long-term section.

The miscellaneous section in the spot market witnessed as much briskness as in the long-term section, and new highs on parade were staged in those industrials which have in contemplation grand scale expansions of their business, particuarly Mitsubishi Steel Material which stepped up by ¥4.00 and its new by ¥6.00 at one bound.

Yesterday's closing prices of the major wares in the short-term section are as follows: Tokyo Exchange, new ¥136.40, N.Y.K. ¥11.40, its new ¥97.00, Kanebo ¥153.90, its new ¥98.60 and Teikoku Rayon ¥88.90.

Long-Term Market

Long-term market prices in yesterday's afternoon session were:

	Clos.		May	June
First Section				
Fuji Spinning (50)	67.7	u1.7	68.2	69.2
Do. new (25)	39.2	u1.5	39.5	40.0
Kanegafuchi Spin (50)	....	....	....	157.0
Do. new (25)	99.4	u1.1	100.2	100.7
Tei'ku Rayon n (37½)	....	....	....	90.4
Tokyo Rayon (50)	48.9	u1.3	48.7	49.0
Toyo Rayon, new (50)	70.8	....	....	72.9
Second Section				
N. Y. K., (50)	112.8	u .8	....	113.2
Do. new (37½)	97.6	u .6	98.0	99.3
O. S. K. (50)	....	u .5	....	100.8
Do. new (37½)	100.2	u1.2	....	....
Ishikawajima S.B. (50)	86.5	u1.6	87.0	87.6
Do. new (25)	57.9	u1.4	58.4	59.4
Uraga Dock (50)	99.1	u .7	99.3	99.1
Mitsubishi Heavy (50)	87.7	u1.1	88.0	87.8
Hitachi works (50)	76.3	u .3	....	77.3
Third Section				
S. M. R. (50)	71.3	u .6	....	....
Japan Nickel	....	....	46.1	46.9
Toyo Ball Bearing	89.6	u .7	....	91.4
Japan Automobile Ind	74.8	u .8	75.1	76.2
Ikegai Automobile Ind.	67.8	....	68.2	68.3

Government Bonds

Government bonds spot prices yesterday afternoon were:

Kogo 5%	107.25	107.25	107.25	107.25
Second 5%	107.15	107.15	107.15	107.15
First 4%	103.05	103.05	103.05	103.05

Short-Term Market

Short-term prices yesterday afternoon were:

	Open.	High	Low	Clos.
Tokyo Stock, new	136.8	136.9	136.6	136.4
N. Y. K., old	112.3	112.3	111.8	111.4
N. Y. K., new	97.5	97.6	97.5	97.0
Kanegafuchi Spin	153.8	153.8	153.5	153.9
Do. new	98.9	99.2	98.9	98.1
Teikoku Rayon, n.	89.3	89.3	89.2	88.9
Osaka Stock, new	....	74.6	74.3	74.3
Japan Steel Tube	73.3	73.4	73.3	73.3
Japan Oil	72.7	73.0	72.6	82.3
S. M. Railway	71.5	71.3	71.2	71.2
Mitsubishi Heavy	87.7	87.6	87.5	87.5
Hitachi Works	76.1	76.3	76.2	76.2
Japan Mining	58.3	58.3	58.3	58.3
Manchurian Ind.	57.3	57.2	57.2	57.2

Closing Quotations Of Key Local Bonds, Stocks, Commodities

Closing prices of key local stocks commodities and bonds yesterday on the Tokyo, Yokohama, and Osaka exchange follow, in yen:

		Comp. with prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new, short-term	136.4	Same
N.Y.K., new short-term	97.0	— .10
Kanegafuchi Spinning, new, short-term	98.6	+ .10
Government bond, Kogo 5s	107.25	Same

SYNTHETIC OIL PLAN COMING INTO EFFECT

Six Year Schedule by Two Companies Will Start Production on Large Scale

A six year plan to increase the production of synthetic oil will be executed by the Manchuria Railway Company in cooperation with the Japan Fuel Oil Company, Ltd., states the Chugai in Tuesday's issue. The Manchuria Railway Company, which, following its success in producing synthetic oil by direct liquefaction method on Fushun coal, has been realizing a substantial annual production by operating the East and West experimental factories. In view of the satisfactory results obtained, it has decided to start production on a major scale, upon completion of all preparations, including the supply of necessary materials concerned.

The production of synthetic oil on a major scale, based on the six year plan will be started by the Manchuria Coal Liquefaction Industry Company, to be established by the Manchuria Railway Company and the Japan Fuel Oil Company with a capital of ¥100,000,000, invested by the two companies upon completion of the formulated plan, which is divided into two sections of three years, the annual output of synthetic oil is expected show an enormous increase.

The plan in question was at first to have been executed by the Manchuria Railway Company alone. After a careful study of the situation, relative to the supply of all materials required, however, the management of the company arrived at the conclusion that the execution of the plan could be executed with greater efficiency with the cooperation of the Japan Fuel Oil Company. The two companies are now completing studies with the aim of securing perfect technical collaboration.

The production of shale oil now being conducted by the Manchuria Railway Company, is turning out more successful than at first expected and the company is obtaining an excellent lubricant and crude oil. After the activities mentioned above are under way, the Manchuria Railway Company will set about the production of high octane gas for aircraft on a large scale. In view of the tremendous importance of the oil industry today, the plans by the Manchuria Railway Company are attracting keen attention of all parties concerned.

YOKOHAMA RAW SILK SEES BRISK TRADING

Daily Turnover Ranged From 400 to 700 Bales During Past Week

Good business developed in spot raw silk on the Yokohama Silk Market last week, although trading was quiet before the midweek. The daily turnover ranged from 400 to 700 bales, of which major parts were taken for home consumption. The export silk supply however, was scarce due to the fact that many reeling mills have not yet resumed operations following the opening of the new silk year. Prices were generally supported over the week.

The futures market, meanwhile, was featureless.

On June 11, 10 bales of the new season's silk were received in Yokohama from a Kanagawa mill, this being the first consignment for the season.

The shortage of supply during last week may be noted from the fact that daily arrivals this month were smaller than last month and averaged only about 500 bales daily at Yokohama and Kobe during the first 10 days of June, according to the Yokohama Raw Silk Merchants' Guild returns. However, it is expected that rallies might be made with the advance of the month.

On June 9, the stocks in both ports totaled 22,000 odd bales. This is 3,700 bales under the figure a month ago and shows a strengthening of the supply and demand position. Stocks are expected to increase hereafter as the new silk season advances, although experts consider it highly improbable that they will reach the average yearly peak under the reorganized condition of the raw silk industry.

Bumper Crop Expected

Reports from the interior indicate that a bumper cocoon crop can be expected on the Kanto plains this year. June 15 is considered the date on which the new crop will be at its peak. In every district the crops are abundant and if the favorable weather continues, a silk yield better than at first hoped is assured.

However, the production of cocoons will possible lessen a little compared with last year as there has been a falling off of mulberry trees planted due to the shortage of labor.

With regard to silk pupa oil, it is reported that regulations for controlling the distribution of silk pupas will be promulgated soon, with the substance that all silk pupas except for fish-breeding will be made into an oil and the refuse distributed as material for fertilizer, animal food, vitamin, amino-acid, etc. among their manufaoturers, through the above company.

On June 10, the Government issued an ordinance limiting the production of silk fabrics to be officially permitted to 74 varieties in order to simplify them and to maintain fair prices and standard quality, making into a law the matter hitherto left to the autonomous control of the Manufacturers' Association. The ordinance will take effect on August 15. The manufacture of any other silk goods than those permitted officially will be prohibited. The official prices for the designated varieties will be fixed not later than the date of enforcement of the ordinance.

1942 Allocation Made

For the silk year 1941-1942, 200,000 bales of raw silk were allocated to each of silk weaver and silk mixture maker, and 50,000 bales of it to other consumers, out of its estimated production of 450,000 bales. For the 1942-1943 silk year, the total to be allocated has been decided at 400,000 bales, which the quantity for export purposes, however, is not published but 20/22 deniers are thought as much likely to be chosen. Another question is how much will be allocated this year among silk and other weavers, seeing that their demand for raw silk is keenly increasing in order to make up for a shortage of supply of other materials.

Successful results are reported with regard to outdoor rearing of silk-worms in Onda-machi, Kohoku-ku, Yokohama. The trial conducted has shown that labor requirements can be cut down by two-thirds as compared with the old method, and the saved labor applied to rice planting, thus completing the work much earlier than in usual years.

The report adds that outdoor breeding can be conducted on a large scale than the latter, as space is not limited. Furthermore, no adverse effects have been experienced with regard to rains, winds and chilly weather.

If this new economical method is pursued generally in other parts of the country, it should form an epoch in the national history of sericulture and prove highly beneficial to the increased production of raw silk planned at this present moment, when it is needed urgently to cover the shortage in the supply of cotton and wool.

CHOSEN PRODUCTION OF CORK INCREASES

Manufacturers Turn Attention To Resources There as Demand Increases

In an illuminating article on cork and its substitutes which it carries in its June number, the Kokusai Club, a semi-industrial magazine, points to the wide demand for cork articles in Japan and the efforts now being directed by manufacturers to the resources in Chosen.

The gist of the article follows:

Cork has a large variey of uses. It is light in weight, and its specific gravity is roughly estimated at 0.25 grams. It permeates neither water nor air and it has a marked elasticity and a singular power of resistance against electricity. It does not conduct heat and it serves to form sound protectors.

Cork-oak is produced mostly in the Iberian Peninsula and along the western coast of the Mediterranean. In point of the volume of its production, these areas head the list of worldwide production. In Portugal, for instance, the forestal zone of this cork-oak occupies approximately 24 per cent of the forest zones. It is for this reason that the production of cork forms an important item, together with olives and wine, in the list of the domestic products of Portugal. Mention must be made, in this connection that the presence of cork-oak in Portugal has its origin in the afforestration previously carried out by the parties concerned, and not in any natural growth.

In 1939 Japan imported from Portugal 3,137 tons of cork-oak raw timber and scrap cork combined, 577 tons from Algeria and 542 tons from Spain. With the supplies of these European and African resources driven to a state of abeyance these years, Japan must needs seek raw materials to substitute pure cork in other sources of supplies.

Wide Demand for Stoppers

As for stoppers, a species of paulownia (popularly called 'suishokon' in Japan) is imported from the neighborhood of Canton, China, and is utilized for substitutes of cork. Likewise life-preservers can be made from kapok and aba from light timber produced in Japan. Stoppers and carbonized corks, both of which are immensely in demand but which cannot be taken from timber, however light in weight, must be made from a species of cork-oak or from a species of plant called 'abemaki,' both of which are produced in fair quantities in Japan Proper and Chosen.

'Abemaki,' which belongs to the beech family, is a tall and deciduous tree, standing about 15 meters on the average. It has a fairly thick stratum useable for cork substitutes. As compared with the barks of cork oak, it has however, a noticeable handicap by reason of its higher specific gravity.

It is wide of the mark to insist on the utilization of 'abemaki' for the sole substitute of pure cork. It must be recalled that the extension of the cork industry is attributable to the fact that cork-oak imported to Japan in the early years of the Meiji era bore a close semblance to 'abemaki' which is produced fairly largely in the western part of our midland, and that 'abemaki' locally produced was turned to good account till the cork industry locally flourished in subsequent years. It deserves notice, however, that the centralization of the cork industry in and about the 'abemaki' producing territories is by no means a matter of primary importance. As a matter of fact, this industry is scattered over the various prefectures in Japan Proper.

Chosen Resources Good

With the 'abemaki' resources fairly developed in Japan Proper in late years, the cork makers' attention is now directed to similar resources in Chosen. According to the statistical record for 1938, the production of cork in the provinces of Keiki and Keisho-Nando, Chosen, rose above ¥700,000. It is believed that the local production has been on the steady increase in subsequent years.

The following table shows the annual average cork productions in South Europe and North Africa;

Cork Productions in South Europe and North Africa

	Area of Cork-oak forests (in 100 hectares)	Production of cork bark (in met. tons)	Pct. of production
Portugal	559.665	130.000	67.7
Spain	275.551	22.860	11.9
Algeria	446.000	15.850	8.3
French Morocco	300.000	8.000	4.2
France	148.630	7.000	3.6
Tunis	246.976	4.200	2.2
Italy	75.000	4.000	2.1
Total	2,051.822	191.910	100.0

How Britain and U.S. Grossly Miscalculated Japan's Economic Power Clearly Revealed

"During the past five years of the Sino-Japanese hostility, Japan's financial requirements increased greatly, the greater portion of which was war expenditure, and this served to reorient Japan's economy on a wartime basis; the biggest item of Japan's inflated State finance was war expenditure, but this war expenditure has not been consumed but has been accumulated in the form of war materials. In other words, materials and labor extracted from national economy have been diverted to war needs.

"Despite this fact, both Britain and the United States came to the hasty conclusion that owing to the four years of the Sino-Japanese conflict Japan's fighting power had been attenuated due to economic exhaustion, and that Japan had no alternative but to kowtow before their threats. That is how Britain and the United States came to miscalculate Japan's fighting resources," asserted Dr. Hisaichi Takagi, professor of the Keio University, in the current number of the "Jitsugyo-no-Nippon" or Business Japan.

Following is the sum and substance of Dr. Takagi's article:

"In modern war, economic power is the fountain of a nation's fighting capacity. But, the mere possession of rich economic resources does not constitute great fighting power; economic resources must be so organized as to be diverted at once toward the prosecution of war. In other words, it is necessary that the economic system of a nation should be regimented on a wartime basis in order for the nation to develop great fighting capacity.

"By meeting the requirements of wartime State finance, the national economy is transformed into fighting strength in the forms of materials and labor, and it is through this diversion of the national economy into a national defense system that the fighting power of a nation is increased. However, in the past this financial function was not clearly understood.

Fighting Power Compared

"Prior to the outbreak of the second European War, a comparison of the fighting power of Germany with that of the Democratic nations, such as Britain, France, etc., was made, and the following interpretation was made:

"Natural resources in Nazi Germany are not rich, and in 1938 Germany's national defense economy had already reached its peak. Therefore, in time of war Germany has no room for economic expansion. On the contrary, France and Britain have rich natural resources, and for this reason, as war progresses, they would be in a position to mobilize these resources for war needs; for the first three months or so, Germany may be superior to Britain and France, but after that the real economic strengths of the two countries will be reflected in their increased fighting power.

"However, when the war actually broke out, Germany which had poor natural resources and whose economic power had already reached its zenith prior to the war, came out victorious. This is because of the fact that Nazi Germany, prior to the outbreak of the war, reorientated her economy on a wartime basis and her economic system was ready to be transformed at once into fighting power. On the contrary, although Britain and France had rich economic resources, they had been destroyed before they could be regimented for war needs.

Economic and Fighting Power

"The economic power of a nation is hitched to the fighting power through fulfilling the requirements of wartime State finance. Once the national economy is transformed into great fighting power, the nation can destroy the enemy's economic resources which the latter may use for war purposes, or it can get hold of the enemy's economic resources for its own use and thereby develop its own economic power.

"Prior to the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the world thought that Japan had already used a large amount of capital, labor and materials for filling the requirements of wartime State finace, in the prosecution of the Sino-Japanese conflict during the past four years and came to the hasty conclusion that Japan's fighting capacity had dwindled. Especially Britain and the United States complacently thought that Japan had no other alternative but to bow down before their threats because her fighting power, in their opinion, has become weak on account of the four years of the Sino-Japanese hostilities.

Reserves in Expenditure

"The driving force for the reorientation of Japan's economy for war needs has been the greatly increased State finance, the greater portion of which was, of course, the war expenditure, but much of this war expenditure was not consumed, as anticipated by the world. On the contrary, the great war expenditure was accumulated in the form of war materials. The labor and materials which in peacetime were engaged in the manufacture of consumer goods and article de luxe have been diverted toward the manufacture of war materials and have been wiped off from the process of economic cycle and a decrease in the supply of materials has become pronounced on the surface of economy. Looking at this superficial phenomenon, Britain and the United States miscalculated that Japan's fighting power had dwindled.

"A decrease in the supplies of consumer goods actually means an increase in the fighting power of a nation, for the labor and materials formerly used for consumer goods and articles de luxe are diverted for war production. That Britain and the United States could not perceive this clearly, was because they could not understand the working of the State finance which coalesces economic power and fighting power.

"The glorious victories of the Imperial Forces in the War of Greater East Asia are simply stunning the world and even the Japanese people themselves, which bears an eloquent testimony to the miscalculations of Britain and the United States."

FUTURE GROWTH IMMINENT FOR ALUMINUM RESOURCES

Technicians Dispatched to Investigate Actual Conditions And Establish Factories

In view of the future utilization of aluminum resources in the Southern Regions, preparations are being rushed by leading aluminum manufacturing companies to inaugurate their activities for the healthy development of these abundant deposits.

The Japan Light Metal Manufacturing Company recently dispatched technicians and officials to the East Indies and Malaya to investigate the actual conditions for the purpose of making preliminary preparations to establish factories. It is believed that the Company intends to start practical enterprises for the manufacture of aluminum in close cooperation with a power-generating company in Sumatra.

In the meantime, the Japan Aluminum Manufacturing Company has sent capable engineers and officials to the East Indies and Java to erect factories.

The program of the Japan Aluminum Manufacturing Company consists of manufacturing alumina, which is the first process in the production of aluminum. The alumina manufactured in the South is to be transported to the Company's works in Taiwan, where it will be processed into aluminum.

Millet Production

Millet constitutes one of the three principal crops in Manchoukuo, the others being soya beans and koaliang. It is not only consumed as food but is also used for brewing purposes. Since it is one of the main foodstuffs of the Manchoukuoans its production is steadily increasing. Millet is very adapted to the Manchoukuo climate and stands dryness in addition to possessing strong resistance to alkaline soil. A comparatively small quantity of millet is exported to Chosen where the natives sell the rice they produce at high prices and buy as their food, Manchurian millet which is cheaper and more suitable to their taste than rice.

Growth of Brick Industry

Brick manufacture in Manchuria is of very old standing. The relics of ancient times, which are sometimes found, prove to be of fine quality bricks. Black bricks, which are used at present, are of very inferior quality, and are produced chiefly in Mukden, Hsinking, etc. Those which are generally known as red bricks are manufactured at factories of a considerable size. With the increase in the demand for machine-made red bricks, and the accompanying growth of new enterprises, the industry has of late appreciably developed.

PLANS FOR UTILIZING MATERIALS STARTED

Osaka Institute Plans to Develop Its Own Independent Research Methods

Japanese industrial progress based on scientific research will be introduced to the territories in the South Seas region in accordance with plans now being pushed forward by the Osaka Industrial Research Institute, according to an article in the Osaka Asahi Shimbun.

Study of the best possible means of utilizing the rich material resources of the countries situated in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere is one of the lines now taken up by the institute which has recently considerably widened its field of activities and modernized its research methods.

Among the questions toward which the institute is now directing its foremost efforts are the utilization of by-products of the gasoline refineries; the discovery for new uses of rubber and vegetable oils; the invention of substitute fibers for Manila hemp, and other problems of importance from the viewpoint of national economy.

New Methods in Store

In its new activities, the institute hopes to do away with the past method of depending on the research undertaken in other laboratories and will endeavor to develop its own and independent research methods. Moreover, if the outcome of the studies now under way will be favorable, the institute proposes to go one step further and engage directly in the industrialization of the processes and methods to be discovered. Plans are also under way to study processes of manufacturing every day necessities of the peoples populating the South Seas regions.

At present, the Osaka Industrial Research Institute is planning to raise a supplementary fund of ¥3,000,000 enabling it to carry out the first stage of its present research program.

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TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 17, 1942

Independence for India

It is trite to say that Indian aspirants for independence have a golden opportunity for the realization of their cherished desire within their grasp at the present moment. Nor is there any need to stress that all friends of India sincerely hope that Indian leaders will take this opportunity by the forelock and speedily attain the purpose for which many an Indian patriot has sacrificed his life. It is, therefore, reassuring to note that the recent course of events has been such as to point to a firmer grasp on the part of Indian leaders of the situation confronting their country—a situation which demands speedy, resolute and united action.

To begin with, the statement made by Pandit Nehru after his interview with Mahatma Gandhi at Wardha on June 10 announcing his unconditional support of the other leader's assertion that Great Britain should withdraw from India is very welcome, as their agreement on the fundamental policy brightens the prospects of the Indian independence movement considerably. The British authorities, intent on frustrating this independence movement, have been trying to magnify the division of opinion between these two eminent Indian leaders, but Pandit Nehru's latest announcement gives the lie to the British allegation assiduously set afloat. This is all the more significant in view of the presence in India of the Duke of Gloucester. As it is, the mission of the Duke of Gloucester to India seems to stand no better chance of success than that of Sir Stafford Cripps.

The Indian independence mass meeting which opened at Bangkok on Monday with the attendance of 2,000 Indian patriots of all classes from various countries is another event of moment for the Indian independence movement. The slogans which were put up at the meeting place summed up succinctly what Indian patriots must think or do at the present supreme moment. These slogans included: "Down with Britain, the enemy of mankind!" "Britain's crisis is India's opportunity," "The War of Greater East Asia affords an excellent opportunity for the cause of the independence of India," and "Britain's enemies are India's friends."

Rash Behari Bose, a famous leader of the Indian independence movement from Japan, who was the principal speaker at the meeting, declared that this was no time for wasting time in fruitless discussions and called upon his audience to be up and doing. As to Japan's attitude toward the Indian independence movement, it was made perfectly clear in the congratulatory messages from General Hideki Tojo, the Premier, Mr. Shigenori Togo, the Foreign Minister, and Mr. Teiji Tsubokami, the Japanese Ambassador to Thailand. In his congratulatory message, the Japanese Foreign Minister gave assurance to the leaders of the movement for independence that Japan, Germany and Italy are completely agreed on the Indian question and that none of them harbor the least ambitions on India. He asked the leaders of India to forget minor differences of opinion and stand in a line to unite the 350,000,000 of their countrymen in ending the atrocious British regime which has kept them downtrodden for a very long time.

General Hideki Tojo, the Japanese Premier, while expressing his hearty solicitude for the construction of India by the Indians for the Indians, made it plain that the "Japanese Empire is in an inflexible resolve not to stop until the last British military equipment in India is wiped out, after pointing out that vestiges of British rule still remain in India, where there are military establishments maintained by Britain with an increase day after day in the strength of the troops manning them." The Premier expressed the conviction that "there are two ways of saving India and no other. One is by Britain withdrawing from India and the other is by India itself cutting asunder all ties that bind it with Britain."

The Japanese Ambassador to Thailand also took occasion to point out in his congratulatory address that Japan, Germany and Italy are in close liaison and in perfect cooperation regarding the Indian problem. Now that the independence of India is one of the causes for the collapse of the British Empire, he said, it is a logical conclusion that Japan, Germany and Italy should be in perfect accord regarding their policies toward India. He further declared that it is crystal clear that there cannot be clashes of interests among Japan, Germany and Italy as they have no selfish design concerning India.

Attempts have been made and still are being made by Anglo-Saxon schemers to poison the Indian mind against Japan by attributing ambitious designs to this country, but all Indians ought to be proof against such artful maneuverings in the light of the clear assurances so frequently given by responsible Japanese statesmen. Japan is absolutely innocent of sinister designs; her sole desire is to help India attain independence so that she may take her proper place within the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. We earnestly hope that the 350,000,000 Indians will rise in perfect unity at the present unique opportunity and work more energetically and positively than hitherto for the expulsion of British influence from their country.

Narrative Art in India

A part of Indian art is secular. There exist, beside the cult image, both narrative arts, and an Industrial Art, or Arts and Crafts. The narrative art such as is used to illustrate Jatakas or the Epics or the Krsna legend is not hieratic to the same degree as the cult image, but a dramatic presentation comparable to the stage. It is nevertheless governed by principles similar to those which determine the nature of the cult image: the use of formulae is general, and the part of the spectator quite distinct from that of mere perception. A typical peculiarity of Indian (and in general Oriental) art is the kind of perspective known as vertical projection, whereby the landscape is presented as seen from a height, so that the horizon almost reaches the upper edge of the frame; the planes are differentiated in the sense that an object or figure behind another is represented as above it, while the atmosphere, apparently reduced to the narrow space remaining above the horizon, is really brought forward to embrace the whole representation together with the spectator.

Although in Sanskrit literature we hear much of portraits of individuals recognized as likenesses, these are invariably drawn from memory, in the absence of the model, so far at least as the actual references inform us.

Further, Indian art reveals nothing like genre. The nude, for example, while sometimes represented with a frankness disconcerting to European eyes, is never studied or treated for its own sake, as in European art, and only appears as symbolism or narrative may require. In the same way landscape is never represented for its own sake.

Thus the narrative art of India is of the same kind as the purely hieratic art. All true pattern is of this kind; this is especially evident in its repetitive character and in a mathematical rather than organic relation of the parts. Accordingly, the industrial and "decorative" arts in India cannot be sharply divided from the "higher" arts. In both, design and formula, rather than imitative shapes, are found definite meanings are present in both, for Oriental ornament is never originally without, and very rarely loses, a precise significance, and is never "merely" decorative.

Theory of Beauty

India developed as a means of literary criticism a theory of aesthetic experience of considerable importance in the history of aesthetic theory.

A work of art is a statement informed by flavor (rasa); there are nine such flavors, the Erotic, Heroic, Odious, Furious, Terrible, Humorous, Wondrous, Pathetic and Peaceful. The component elements of a work of art (physical stimulants of aesthetic experience) are Determinants (vibhava, theme, etc.), Consequents (anubhava, deliberate actions), Moods (bhava, thirty-three transient, e.g., joy, impatience, and nine permanent, viz., the nine rasas listed above), and Involuntary Emotional Conditions (sattvabhava).

Aesthetic experience (rasasvadana) is the tasting of rasa, and depends mainly on the innate and acquired sensibility of the spectator (rasika). To appreciate the art of India from the standpoint of life it must be studied not only from this point of view as form, but also as meaning and with reference to use.

A Year Ago Today

June 17, 1941

From the Files of Japan Times & Advertiser

Throwing a bombshell into the midst of the already strained German-American relations, the United States today ordered the closing of all German consulates in the United States and the removal of all German nationals connected with the consulates by July 10 because of "activities inimical to the United States." However, it was explained by Undersecretary Sumner Welles that the closing order does not imply a break in German-American relations and that it would not affect the German diplomatic staff in Washington.

Meanwhile in Italy, the Italian Government took retaliatory measures against the United States by freezing American bank accounts in the country, as Axis funds in America were frozen two days ago.

* * *

The Japanese people received, with a grain of salt, the statement made by A. M. Tjarda van Starkenbough Stachouwer, Governor-General of the Netherlands East Indies that the Batavia Government would endeavor to terminate the present trade discussions with Japan in a manner mutually satisfactory to both Powers.

* * *

President Wang Ching-wei, head of the National Government of the Republic of China at Nanking, arrived in Tokyo today. He was greeted at the Tokyo station by Premier Prince Fumimaro Konoye, Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoka, War Minister Hideki Tojo, Navy Minister Koshiro Oikawa and other dignitaries.

PROSPECTS OF CHIANG GETTING NEW SUPPLY ROUTE VERY SLIM

Britain, Chungking and United States Conspiring to Drag Inhabitants of India Into War

By Kanaye Tanaka
(Gaiko Jiho)

Chungking, the home of shattered dreams, is apparently having sleepless nights due to the successive, sweeping victories of the Japanese Forces in the current War of Greater East Asia. The Anglo-American influence, upon which she banked heavily, has been completely wiped out of China. With the disappearance of this influence into thin air, the fate of Chungking must also be that of her supporters. The Chungking regime must be extremely disillusioned on seeing her allies crushed and removed from Hongkong, Manila, Singapore, the Netherlands East Indies and Burma with as little force as the snap of the finger.

The fall of Rangoon and the capture of other strategic sites in that country such as Mandalay and Lashio must have been a heavy blow to the General of Chungking. The fall of Burma has severed the Burma Route through which the Chungking regime has for the past years been receiving aid from the United States and Great Britain. The importance of this development can be easily understood when it is recalled that Chiang Kai-shek became a physical wreck after the British Government decided to stop temporarily the flow of Chiang-aid goods last summer as a sort of appeasement measure toward Japan. The complete plugging-up of this channel will soon result in empty warehouses and vacant arsenals in the Chungking capital.

Tacit Admission

Chiang Kai-shek must be fully aware of the consequences of this new military achievement of the Japanese. Though he has in the past been beguiling and putting up a front by telling his countrymen that his allies are winning victories in the war front, his very admission and counsel to the people under his jurisdiction that hard times may come is an admission that the situation in Chungking is extremely serious. Furthermore, he cannot be oblivious of the fact that many of his men are deserting his camp and surrendering to the Japanese or joining Wang Ching-wei and that there are numerous Chinese who are dissatisfied with the allied aid program as Chungking is not getting the things which were promised her by the Americans and the British.

Yet in spite of all this, Chiang thinks that he can continue his resistance against the indomitable forces of the Japanese nation. Despite the fact that his continued resistance against the Japanese would cause the people under his jurisdiction untold hardships and misery, his blind attachment to the Allies prevents him from considering any other course. To him, dependence on the Americans and the British who mulcted the Chinese people of their precious savings is more important than the welfare of his subjects, the Chinese people yet under his jurisdiction.

Forgets Sun Yat-sen

Apparently the baldpated leader has forgotten the teachings and precepts of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, who stood first and last for the liberation and freedom of the Asiatic people. At the time Japan declared war against the United States and Great Britain, Chiang should have reconsidered his policy of resistance toward Japan. Instead of reflecting, he went even a step further in tightening his comradeship with the malignant enemies of East Asia. It would appear that the General is a victim of a malady, almost fatal, which is common to the leaders of the United States and England, megalomania. From all indications, the General does not seem to realize that the history of the world is now undergoing a change and that the recession of the Anglo-American influence from this part of the world is one of the most important development that is taking place in the annals of mankind.

His attachment for the Americans perhaps arises from the fact that he married a woman who is an American college graduate and that his financial backers, the Soong family of Chekiang, are American-educated or Anglophiles.

U.S. Sends Aid

His maneuvering for the realization of an Anglo-American military alliance occurred about a year before the outbreak of the present conflict. For such an alliance, the Americans were very solicitous. They sent one Brigadier-General to reorganize the Chungking air force and again sent Brigadier-General John MacGruder. There were many other military, financial, political, economic and traffic experts sent to the Chungking outpost which seemed to take the shape of an American branch office. Particularly in the reorganization of her air corps was America interested from ulterior motives. The Americans hoped to use the Chungking air force and her bases for an attack on Japan in case of war.

After the outbreak of the current war, American efforts in this direction were redoubled. The United States advanced to Chiang $500,000,000, at the same time coaxing England to put up a like sum. With this credit, Americans hoped that Chiang will fight harder against Japan. Chiang was appointed leader of the allied forces in Asia, and General Joseph Stillwell was appointed his military adviser.

It developed that it was Stillwell who was commanding the Fifth and Sixth Chungking divisions in the recent Burma operations. There was no question that the Americans were using the Chinese as cat's paw in the fight against Japan.

When the Japanese raided Chuchow in Chekiang Province, it was found that the airfield had American planes. Regarding this fact, it is interesting to note that the American authorities, according to a news dispatch from Canton dated April 16, were approached by the Chungking military emissary, Shung Shih-shi, who asked that the United States strengthen Chungking air bases in Chekiang and Fukien.

Friction Arises

However, Anglo American-Chungking cooperation has not been going on favorably for the parties concerned. Regarding the Anglo-Chungking cooperation in the Burma operations, a Chungking English daily, National Herald, said on April 15:

"Friction has been created between Chungking and the British due to a difference of opinion over the manner of conducting the Burma operations. First, the British approved the advance of Chungking troops into Burma, with the ulterior motive of placing them on the front lines. But we wanted to avoid unnecessary sacrifice of our men against the Japanese by keeping them in the north in order to guard the Burma Road. But the British, prompted from selfish motives, wanted Chiang's men in the general defense of Burma. But we could not see their way but held to our original plan of guarding only the north."

But now Burma is lost and so is the Burma Road, Chungking's remaining hope is India and to her, Chiang has gone recently. By lining up with India, Chiang hopes to find some way of getting aid from the Anglo-Americans.

It was in the first part of February that Chiang Kai-shek paid a visit to India in company with the British Ambassador Kerr who was later transferred to Moscow. He hoped to stir up an anti-Japanese movement and tried to get an Indian supply route to Chungking.

Britain also had plans of her own. She wanted India to fight her battles as in the last World War and to make India the first line of defense. The far-sighted leaders of India cared for nothing short of independence. But without India, England's basic line of defense, connecting North Africa, Near East, India and Chungking could not be completed. Therefore, England dispatched Sir Stafford Cripps in the latter part of March.

Ends in Failure

However, as is known by everyone today, the mission ended in complete failure. The bait which Cripps used was Indian autonomy but the Indians were not to be fooled. The result was that Sir Stafford Cripps had to leave India empty-handed and with nothing to show for his efforts.

As to the Indian route which Chiang is hoping to find, it is interesting to recall the words of Dr. Sven Hedin, a Swedish explorer, who has traveled widely in East Asia. The impracticability of finding another route was testified by this noted writer. Yet Chiang, who seems to think that he is a greater authority on this phase of the question, believes the that there is another route open to him.

He thinks that, barring the Indian route with regard to its value as an artery for supplies, an English-Indian compromise would make possible a Chungking-Indian cooperation. And by a lining up with India, he dreams of a continental alliance with Afghanistan, Iran and Iraq. And further by lining up the Soviet Union with England, Chungking and India, Chiang thinks that he could form a formidable world front against the Axis Powers.

America is also resorting to all sorts of trickery in order to win India's aid. She has sent emissaries such as Dr. Louis Johnson and Dr. Henry Grady. By threats and cajolery, American hopes to patch up the troubles between Britain and India. Of course, behind these designs and activities is the hidden desire of the United States to put India under American control.

On the return of Cripps to England, it was even reported that he would like to hold a second conference in London for the purpose of finding a solution to the Indian problem.

Thus India is now the place for intrigues by England, Chungking and America. They are all seeking to drag India into the world maelstrom. Of this danger the Indian leaders must be well aware. They should guard against the British trickery and note the spectacular advance of the invincible Japanese Forces in the War of Greater East Asia.

The Indian leaders will of course realize that Japan is fighting to bring about lasting peace on this continent. For this reason Japan is advocating the establishment of a Co-Prosperity Sphere. Such an idea springs from the proposition of human Co-Prosperity.

Profiles

General Abe

The appointment of General Nobuyuki Abe as President of the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association (I.R.A.P.A.) marks the dividing line between the old and new political structures.

Any person who had been watching the recent developments in the political amphitheater would have correctly predicted the selection of General Abe to this key position. There were two reasons for this. In the first place, he was president of the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Structure Council (I.R.A.P.S.C.) which had chosen the candidates for the last general election for members of the lower house, the large majority of whom were returned to the Diet. Secondly, as the greater part of the membership in the I.R.A.P.A. are also made up of the former members of the I.R.A.P.S.C., it was only logical that General Abe should be made the head of the former organization.

Much credit must be given to this leader for the punctuality and decisiveness with which he has carried out the work entrusted to him. He is a very energetic man, with a remarkable quality of getting along with everybody. His effable and delightful personality has won for him the friendship of all individuals who have worked for, with or under him.

Born in 1875

General Abe was born in November 1875, entered the Fourth Higher School with the object of pursuing scientific studies in which he was extremely interested but later shifted to the Military Academy. After serving abroad as military attache to the Japanese Legation in Vienna, he returned to Japan, served as War Vice-Minister under General Ugaki, became commander of the Japanese Forces in Taiwan and in 1933 was made full General.

He was one of the most popular commanders that Taiwan has ever had. His magnetic personality made him the most talked about general in the potato-shaped island. He was not infrequently a guest at innumerable junkets. When someone drank a toast to him, he would invariably answer: And this to your health. And this to your health was an expression which was always associated with the General in his Taiwan days.

His effable personality is verified by a man who held the position of Overseas Minister in the Abe cabinet. He said: Whenever we met in a Cabinet session, it was like meeting in a family session. All the problems which came up for discussion were discussed in an amiable atmosphere.

The General also has a sense of humor. After serving as head of the Cabinet immediately following the resignation by Hiranuma, he was dispatched to China as the Ambassador Extraordinary to the National Government of China at Nanking. Just before he left, he said: Don't leave me on top of the tree and take the ladder away.

No one did. In fact, while he was up there, he did such a fine job that when he returned to Japan, he had another political assignment waiting for him.

That job was in the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Structure Council. This organization must not be mistaken for the non-political Imperial Rule Assistance Association which was established on October 12, 1940. Though the founders of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association at first intended it to take the place of the political parties which had been dissolved, through some technicality, it did not become a new political party. It merely became one of the propaganda organs of the Government, acting as handmaid to the Government in the inculcation of a strong national spirit among the 100,000,000 people of the nation.

However, when the war boke out and it was decided that a general election should be held, the Government found that there were no political parties which would put candidates in the field. Hence on February 23, Premier Tojo invited 33 prominent men from all fields of endeavor and asked them to devise a means of choosing candidates. The result was the I.R.A.P.S.C. whose main duty was to select men of fine caliber to run in the election. It was a temporary organization.

After the general election on April 30, therefore, the I.R.A.P.S.C. disbanded as it had fully performed the function assigned to it. In its place was established on May 20 the I.R.A.P.A. This is the new political party in Japan of which General Nobuyuki Abe is head.

The work he is doing now as president of the I.R.A.P.A. is an important one, the importance of which can hardly be appreciated fully at the present time. The success of this movement rests in the hands of the General.

In the Periodicals

Fujin Koron, No. 324, July, 1942 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Chuo Koron-sha, Tokyo. Price 50 sen. Feature articles: The Fountain-Head of Japan's Beauty, the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association and Nations' Stand, Word to the Japanese Women on the Anniversary Day of the Outbreak of the China Affair, Return From an Inspection Trip of Southern Regions, Direction of Education of New Women, Selection of Good Books, War and Construction, and the Dawn of French Indo-China.

An Equivalent Term

Pons Asinorum: This Latin phrase that literally means Asses's Bridge, is applied to the Fifth Proposition, Book I of Euclid, because it is the first difficulty met with in Euclid—a hard bridge for the stupid to cross.

READERS IN COUNCIL

Re English Language

To the Editor:

I always think it strange that all the Nippon students from the university down to the secondary school ones except very few are still very eagerly studying English in the same way as it was when Nippon had been busy absorbing the Western civilization through the English language. I mean to say that they seem to be studying English passionately and untiringly in order to read or at least to become able to read books, magazines, pamphlets etc. through the English language with the purpose of absorbing something from them, which of course was acceptable or approved when Nippon had been enchanted with the so-called Western material civilization, always relying upon U.S.A. and Britain.

Now that Nippon has achieved brilliant results in the Greater East Asia War and all the American and British powers in the Co-Prosperity Sphere has been driven away, I firmly believe that the way of studying English must be changed in accordance with the brilliant results of the war. Though I say such a thing, I am not at all such a person who insists upon the abolition of the English language from universities, colleges or schools, but I say that the Nippon students should exert themselves a little more to write or speak English in order that they might, some day when they happen to go to the Sphere, make the people understand what true Nippon is when it is thought more convenient to explain in English than in the Nippon language. Really English should be learnt for this purpose only from now on, and alas! how poor the Nippon students are in speaking or writing English, that is to say, in expressing their thoughts in English, on which the teachers are also to be blamed, because they do not seem to have much interest in teaching them how to write or how to talk in English, their composition lesson always being a mere translation lesson of short Nippon sentences into English. Really it is unthinkable but it is true that, though they can read books from Chaucer down to Shaw they cannot even write letters in English or talk with a foreigner on a simple matter of every day life.

But such a way must not be followed any longer. What can we obtain by reading American or English books or magazines, all of which, I dare say, are nothing but opium that makes us Asians their slaves, however skilfully they are camouflaged even under the name of science? In this way, were not they, not knowingly, dyed into the American or British color? In this way, were not there produced such people as would swallow up without any digestion every thought from the books they read in English only to become a blind admirer of these countries? Terrible! Terrible! What a danger! Really such a wrong way must be changed right now, and a new way must be established. And what is the new way? It is very easy to answer. Teach the students English compositions and give them time and opportunity to express their own thoughts in Engish instead of letting them read such books that are good for nothing, and their knowledge of English would be of some use in the future.

Yours Truly,
YASUTARO KAWAKATSU

June 16, 1942.

Lucky Months

When it comes to choosing a month to be married, if one is superstitious, he may obtain a guide from the following verse:

Married in January's hoar and rime
Widowed you'll be before your prime.
Married in February's sleepy weather
Life you'll tread in time together.
Married when March winds shrill and roar
Your home will lie on a distant shore.
Married 'neath April's changeful skies
A chequered path before you lies.
Married when bees o'er May blossoms flit
Strangers around your board will sit.
Married in month of roses——June——
Life will be one long honeymoon.
Married in July with flowers ablaze
Bitter-sweet memories on after days.
Married in August's heat and drouse
Lover and friend in your chosen spouse.
Married in September's golden glow
Smooth and serene your life will go.
Married when leaves in October thin
Toil and hardships for you begin.
Married in veils of November mist
Fortune your wedding ring has kissed.
Married in days of December cheer
Love's star shines brighter from year to year.

* * *

If the superstitious person desires a guide for the wedding dress she must wear, as well as what day of the week or month to choose, the following rhyme will serve:

Married in white, you have chosen aright;
Married in red, you'd better be dead.
Married in yellow, ashamed of the fellow;
Married in blue, your lover is true;
Married in green, ashamed to be seen;
Married in black, you'll ride in a hack;
Married in pearl, you'll live in a whirl!
Married in pink, your spirits will sink;
Married in brown, you'll live out of town.

JAPAN YESTERDAY AND TODAY

Americanism

By SANTARO
Of Japan Times and Advertiser Staff

The oldest foreign manners and morals to influence the course of Japan's history were those of China, of course. There was a brief spell of intercourse with the Occident in the mid-16th century, first with the Portuguese, then with the Spanish and the Dutch. It was a meteoric phenomenon, terminating early in the next century. They have left the motley legacy of Nagasaki cuisine and sponge cakes, tobacco-smoking and playing-card, and bad Christianity as well as the arquebuse with its effects on castle-building and military strategy. The moral effect of this contact was on the whole pernicious. The Christianity which threatened to engulf the whole nation was suppressed by the third Tokugawa Shogun, and it was well it was stopped in time, for if not there would not have been left much of Japan to tell the subsequent story of this country. Though the Dutch alone were allowed to keep up a small measure of trade through the little hole of Deshima at Nagasaki down to the end of the Shogunate, their influence on the Japanese life in general was negligible. They afforded occasional glimpses of the dim distant West.

American Malady

In the new era of international intercourse on which Japan entered since the Restoration, America, the can-opener of Japanese exclusivism, loomed large upon the horizon as our nearest and most potent neighbor, and it exerted the greatest and most-wide-spread influence on both the material and thought life of the Japanese, and the sway continued right up to the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia in December, 1941. But Japan was not the only victim of the American malady. It afflicted the whole world like the "Spanish influenza" of 1918. Through the agencies of American press and American film, and especially of the American dollar, the entire world was brought under its baneful influence, till at last Japan, together with her allies, East and West, have risen swords in hands to crush the foe and to save the rest of the world still subject to its paralyzing effect.

Nature of Peril

It will not be useless to make a little inquiry into the nature of this American peril from which Japan is fighting to save herself and the rest of the world. Its other name is the American character or American spirit. And it is none other than an epitomized name for American manners and morals To begin with, let it be far from us to allege that American manners and morals are bad in themselves. On the contrary, we believe that they are quite good enough insofar as they are the manners and morals of the Americans at home because they are more or less the logical development of their own life, or the result of their historical and geographical necessity plus the policy of their government which is said to be the government of the people and by the people. But as soon as they are imitated by or forced upon other people brought up in different climes and on different political and ethical diet, they will turn to poison, as the same element, working beneficially on some substances, will produce a bad reaction if brought into touch with other substances.

Evangelical Complex

In the flush and haughtiness of their imagined triumph the American in the mid-19th century suddenly developed an evangelical complex What they thought good for themselves they thought good also for the rest of mankind, and were resolved to reduce them to their own level, to force their own moral and material values upon them. They sent missionaries all over the world to Americanize, that is, to commonize, vulgarize, and Mammonize them so as to make them buyers of their rotten goods, material and moral, that they alone might prosper and spread under the sun.

The proverbially perfidious British, while they thought they were strong enough themselves without borrowing American help, pooh-poohed the Americans as being creatures beneath contempt, so well typified by the attitude of Samuel Johnson who was "willing to love all mankind except the Americans," whom he characterized as "Rascals-Robbers-Pirates," and "a race of convicts who ought to be thankful for anything we the (English) allow them short of hanging." But when they found they must have American help in dollars, munitions and in man-power since the outbreak of the first World War, and especially after the termination of the Anglo-Japanese alliance which they had to scrap to please the Americans they began to humor Americanism and to bandy about the well-known but too obvious slogans, "blood is thicker than water," "hands across the ocean," etc. Till at last they that thought to victimize America by cheating have wellnigh ended in being Americanized themselves: with the half Americanized Canada as her hostage to Uncle Sam, Britain, instead of leading, is now being led to the gloomiest fate any nation has ever fallen to.

That Japan, at once so good-natured and credulous, and so serious, studious and loyal, should have fallen prey to the American toils was no matter for wonder. Japan's mistakes in the past were often grievous, but her repentance, when she perceived her error, was no less poignant, and no less strong was her endeavor to correct the past and make up for the future.